The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3111. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Everything Quiet in the Vicinity of Washington.

Presentation of Standards to the Pennsylvania Troops.

Letter from Secretary Seward Regarding a Fort Lafayette Prisoner.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Ben McCulloch and His Command in Arkansas.

Probable Junction of Rains and Price.

TROUBLE AMONG THE REBELS.

A Mississippi Regiment in Revolt.

They Break up their Muskets and go Home in Disgust.

A Bitter Attack on the Confederate Authorities.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

I telegraphed you last night that Postmaster BLAIR and Quartermaster MEIGS would leave this morning for St. Louis. The object of their mission had not then transpired. I believe, however, that it is pretty well understood they go as representatives of the Cabinet, as a kind of advisory committee, and at the instigation of parties opposed in fear to Gen. FREMONT. Senator BRODHEAD, a State Senator of Missouri, came to Washington, yesterday morning, with a budget of complaints of the present condition of the Department of the West, and a growl at the personal relations which Gen. FREMONT bears to certain parties in Missouri. Upon their representations an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held, and the determination reached to send out the Plenipotentiaries I have named. It perhaps is not prudent at this time to make public the character of these assaults. They will probably prove more injurious to those who make them than they will to Gen. FREMONT, for in reality the subject of complaint, or rather the motives which prompt the complaint, will not stand the test of public exposure and investigation.

RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.

Gen. MASFIELD and his Aid, Capt. DE KAY, returned to Washington this morning. Gen. BUTLER was also among the arrivals.

TRAVELING TO CANADA.

It may be well known that notwithstanding passports are not demanded of persons leaving the United States through the British dominions, there is really a strict surveillance of all the traveled routes, and that no persons are permitted to pass who cannot give a very clear and satisfactory account of themselves, the character of their business, their destination, etc.

COMMISSIONER WOODS.

The resignation of Commissioner WOODS is, I see, ascribed generally to the fear that he would not succeed in being confirmed by the Senate, at the coming session. This supposition does Mr. WOODS great injustice. I have reason to know that his resignation was due to the fact that it was more easy to forego the emoluments of the office than to retain the position and comply with the demands made upon him by some to whose influence it was alleged he was indebted for the appointment.

QUIET OVER THE RIVER.

Everything was quiet over the river so late as 10 o'clock this evening, and there was na immediate prospect of an attack on our part, and certainly no danger that the rebels will attack us.

MRS. FREMONT.

Mrs. FREMONT is now in Washington.

THE LAWYER SULLIVAN.

You will see by the dispatch this evening that the State Department has conclusive evidence of the treason of lawyer SULLIVAN, who was arrested in your City a few days ago, and who complained that the Government was persecuting him for doing his duty as a lawyer.

APPOINTED MAJORS.

Capt. JAS. H. CARLTON, of the First Cavalry and Capt. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, of the Tenth Infantry, now attached to Gen. McCLELLAN's Staff, has been appointed Majors of the Sixth Cavalry.

PICKETS CAPTURED.

One of the enemy's pickets was captured last night back of Chain Bridge.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The *State of Maine* arrived at the Navy-yard to-day with four hundred seamen.

The *Ceres* left to join the flotilla, taking with her a company of fifty marines.

Paymaster UPHAM, late of the *Sabine*, has been ordered to report for duty at the Navy-yard, *vice* GALLAGHER, under arrest.

NEAR ACQUAINTANCE.

This morning the pickets at some points of the line of Gen. FRANKLIN's division, were within speaking distance of the enemy's pickets, and in some cases conversations were held, there being no apparent disposition on either side to fire.

VISIT FROM GOV. CURTIN.

Last night Gov. CURTIN and Staff arrived in the city, and this morning, escorted by the Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, proceeded to Gen. McCALL's Division. The visitors were received by Gen. McCALL and Staff, amid the firing of cannon and other demonstrations of enthusiasm. The President, Secretary SEWARD, Secretary CAMERON, Assistant-Secretary SCOTT and Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff, and Gen. MANSFIELD and Staff, were present. At 10½ o'clock Gov. CURTIN presented to each of the Pennsylvania regiments a stand of colors, made by order of the Legislature of that State, through an appropriation of the Society of Cincinnati of Philadelhia. Gov. CURTIN made an appropriate presentation address, to which Gen. McCALL responded. After a collation at Gen. McCALL's head-quarters, the visitors accompanied by Gen. McCLELLAN and staff, crossed Chain Bridge, and made a tour of inspection of our lines *via* Ball's Cross Roads, to Georgetown Ferry, where they recrossed the river to this city.

REWARDS FOR DESERTERS.

By an order of the War Department, the reward for the apprehension of deserters has been reduced from $30 to $5.

MAJORS OF CAVALRY.

By a general order, also, three Majors are now allowed to a regiment of twelve companies, and two to a regiment of eight or ten companies of cavalry.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

At the request of Gov. MORGAN, Col. McCUNN remains in temporary command of the New-York Thirty seventh, though his resignation was accepted by the authorities. Five of the ten Captains of the Thirty-seventh are now on trial before a court martial, presided over by Col. GREEN, of the Fifteenth Massaceusetts Volunteers. They are Capts. REARDON, Company A; DORAN, Company C; CAVANNAGH, Company E; MCHUGH, and MICHAEL MURPHY. They are charged with making out false pay-rolls, by which pay has been received for from ten to twenty-two more men than they had in their respective commands, In three cases the evidence has been closed with but a meagre defence to the charges. Witnesses from the ranks have testified that at the command of their officers they had answered to false names. Col. McCUNN is charged with purging the regiment of such offenders.

REBEL OFFICER ARRESTED.

Yesterday, a man named ROSE, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., but who has been serving in the rebel ranks, and a brother of Ex-Lieut. ROSE formerly of the Topographical Engineers, who resigned in 1856, was arrested by our pickets near Chain Bridge. He was a volunteer in the Eighteenth Virginia Regiment.

NO MORE FAST DRIVING.

An order was issued by the Provost Marshal, today, to arrest all persons guilty of furious riding or driving in the streets. In consequence of this there have been a number of persons arrested, among whom are several officers.

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

An officer of the Regulars arrived to-day from New-York, bringing with him twenty-six deserters from New-York Volunteer Regiments, who had been arrested and sent to Fort Columbus. By order of the Provost Marshal, they have been forwarded by Adams Express to their respective regiments, the expense of transportation being deducted from their pay due next pay-day. The same course will be pursued in the case of soldiers arrested in the city without passes.

SICK IN HOSPITAL.

The reports from the different Hospitals the week ending the 6th, show the following as the number of patients under treatment: E-street, 103; Seminary, Georgetown, 182; General Hospital, Georgetown, 171; Columbian College, 201; General Hospital, Alexandria, 176; General Hospital, Washington, 72. Total, 905—an increase of about 25 upon last week's report.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made this morning for the volunteer service, as Commissaries of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, viz.: Isaac C. Wood, of Washington; Geo. W. Campbell, of Illinois; James M. Tillepaugh, of Wisconsin; Horace P. Wetherill, of Massachusetts; Philip Spear, of Kentucky; Edmund S. Earle, Geo. Z. Roper, of Minnesota; Geo. L. Thorndike, of Massachusetts; Wm. L. Mallory.

EX-MINISTER FAULKNER.

Ex-Minister FAULKNER was removed this morning from his temporary place of confinement, and placed in the cars for New-York, in custody of Lieut. WORTH, Eighth Infantry. It is said that his destination was Fort Lafayette.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Great activity prevails in all departments of the Navy-yard. One thousand six hundred and seventy-five men are employed, and many of them night and day. Shot and shell and all kinds of ammunition continue to be forwarded to proper points in immense quantities. The manufacture of Dahlgren rifled cannon progresses without intermission. The howitzer drill is conducted under experienced officers, and the seamen there have acquired great proficiency.

The Government has received advices from Trinidad, dated Aug. 7, by which it appears that on July 30, the privateer *Sumter* sailed boldly into the harbor and reported herself to the authorities of that Island as being on a cruise. She was last from Puerto Cabello, and since she succeeded in getting out of the Mississippi River had already captured no less than eleven American vessels. The *Sumter* landed eight prisoners in a destitute condition. Contributions were made for their immediate wants, and care would be taken of them until they could be shipped to the United States. The *Sumter* remained there till the 5th ult., and was allowed to supply herself with coals and other necessary outfit. The British flag was hoisted on the Government flag-staff for her arrival, and the officers of the British vessel *Cadmus* appeared to be on amicable terms with those of the *Sumter*. The merchant who supplied the coals did it with the consent and approval of the Attorney-General. There had been no American Consul at Trinidad for many months.

The Secretary of State has addressed the following letter to DANIEL LORD, Esq., of New-York:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861.

SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday relating to ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, a political prisoner now in custody at Fort Lafayette. This Department is possessed of treasonable correspondence of that person which no rights or privileges of a lawyer or counsel can justify or excuse. The public safety will not admit of his being discharged.

In view of the many representations made to me in this case, I pray your excuse for giving this letter to the public.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

About the 1st of October the Post-office Department will substitute the ruled envelopes for the unruled without additional charge to the public.

In order to correct misapprehension, inquiry has been made at the State Department, where it was ascertained that vigilant public agents are stationed at every point where persons enter or leave the United States going to or coming from Canada, with full authority in the matter of passports.

Commodore PORTER has been assigned by the Navy Department to important duty on the Mississippi River.

The *Mount Vernon* arrived this afternoon, and reports all quiet down the Potomac. At Aquia Creek she passed the *Yankee*, which was safely lying there with her convoys.

Postmaster-General BLAIR and Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS left here to-day for the West.

At 9 o'clock this A. M. the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve corps, Col. SIMMONS, with a squad of cavalry, formed in front of Willard's Hotel, where they were joined by Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, and Staff, whom they escorted to the head-quarters of the Pennsylvania Reserve, which is under the command of Gen. McCALL, to present to the different regiments a stand of colors, the gift of the Cineinnatus Society of that State. On arriving in the field, the regiment was drawn up in line to receive the distinguished visitors, among whom were the President, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War, and Major-Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff. The customary salutes having been fired, the presentation took place. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

Gen. McCALL replied to the speech of Gov. CURTIN. After the ceremonies the President, Gov. CURTIN, Secretary CAMERON, with a number of friends, including ladies in carriages, escorted by a full company of cavalry, crossed the Chain Bridge into Virginia. There they were received with the customary salute by the troops in that locality. They afterwards returned to Washington by way of Ball's Cross Roads and Fort Corcoran.

Considerable skirmishing took place last night between our troops and those of the enemy, near the Chain Bridge. A large scouting party, under Gen. SMITH, advanced during the night as far as Lewinsville, seven miles distant from the Chain Bridge, where they were attacked by the Confederate pickets.

JOHN DWINILLE, of Company H, New-York Seventy-ninth, was killed. Two officers, one a Major and the other a Captain, in Col. STEWART's Virginia Regiment, were taken prisoners by our forces. They refused to give their names.

Two privates of the New-York De Kalb Regiment fell into the hands of the Confederate pickets this morning near Hunter's Chapel, to the right of Ball's Cross Roads.

A Confederate soldier, who had lost his way, was taken and brought in by our Cavalry to the Chain Bridge to-day.

A large force of Confederates within the last three days has encamped near Fall's Church.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

MAGICAL EFFECT OF SPHERICAL CASE SHOT.

POOLESVILLE, Md., Saturday, Sept. 7.

Yesterday afternoon the picket guard at Conrad's Ferry discovered a body of rebels at work which, on inspection with glasses, proved to be the erection of a two-gun battery. Word was sent to Gen. STONE's head-quarters, and a section of a battery was forwarded. The rebels discharged two shells without effect. Our guns responded with spherical case shot, which caused a splendid *specimerie* of foot-racing by the rebels. The distance between the two batteries was not less than three-quarters of a mile.

The Medical Director, Dr. KING, informs your correspondent that the Army presents an extraordinary degree of health considering the change of climate, the changeable weather, and the season for new fruits and vegetables. There are very few serious cases now in the regimental hospitals. Those which are of this character will be sent to the general hospital at Baltimore in a day or two.

BREAKING UP OF A MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

A letter to the Baltimore *American* from a citizen of Leesburgh, says that a whole Mississippi regiment stationed here revolted on Saturday, broke their muskets to pieces, and started home. This is from a responsible and reliable man who has furnished the *American* regularly with correct information from that vicinity, and he adds to his note, "This is reliable."

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HATTERAS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

A copy of the Richmond *Whig* which has been received here has a most sarcastic article on the capture of the Hatteras forts, censuring, by implication, tha Confederate authorities, and which commences in this style: "Let us imitate the nutmeg Chinese by all means. The fort has been taken, many hundreds of men have surrendered, valuable officers have become prisoners, a large amount of powder has been captured, the most important part of our coast for privateering purposes is in the hands of the enemy, and the gallant North State is now liable to invasion. Still it is a small matter. It will take 30,000 men to regain the Fort, but that is nothing. What do we want with it? It was built for fun, evidently. Had we been in earnest some notice would have been taken of the warning given by Northern papers.

It would be the height of folly and treason to accuse any member of the Cabinet of negligence in the premises. We, who live at the seat of Government, know too well the superhuman energy, the sleepless vigilance and miraculous promptitude of every department, to entertain for a moment the shadow of a shade of suspicion of any shortcoming on the part of any one nearly or remotely connected with the Administration. Picayune BUTLER can now leave as many men as he pleases in the forts of North Carolina. Of course we will whip them, for have we not the greatest number of unarmed militia?"

Gen. DIX has forbidden the Mayor to continue the payment of the old police force, and Mayor BROWN, whilst protesting against the military authority interfering, has signified his compliance.

No boat from Old Point arrived this morning.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer *Belvidere* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. She will take out a supply of stores and a detachment of blue jackets, numbering 200, for the United States steam-corvette *Pensacola*, now at the Washington Navy-Yard.

The United States steamer *Alabama* also came up to the Yard to be fitted out and receive her armament.

The steamers *Stars and Stripes*, *Satellite*, and *General Putnam*, which have been in the Yard a little time, received their armament yesterday, and will, no doubt, leave without delay. The *Stars and Stripes* carries four 32-pounders; the *Satellite* has one 30-pounder rifled-gun forward, and one 68 smooth-bore aft; the *General Putnam's* armament consists of one 15-pound rifled-gun forward, and a smooth 32-pounder aft.

One of the Fort Pickens soldiers, who came home in the *Rhode Island*, died on Sunday night in the Naval Hospital, and was buried yesterday. A firing-party of Marines, from the Brooklyn Barracks, was detailed to attend the funeral. The deceased soldier belonged to the Second Cavalry, United States Army.

Capt. G. C. BROWN, well known to the traveling public for the last twenty years in connection with the steamer *Empire City*, has been appointed Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in the Navy. Capt. BROWN's abilities as a seaman have been abundantly proved, and his appointment to the Navy is one upon which we may congratulate not only himself, but the service at large.

Lieutenant-in-command WALK is detached from the *James Adger*, and Lieutenant-in-command MERCHANT is appointed in his place. This is the third time the commanding-officer of the *James Adger* has been changed within a very short time.

Lieut.-Col. SIDNEY BURBANK, Commandant of the St. Louis Arsenal, has been relieved by Major STURGIS, and will attend to the organization of the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, of which he was recently appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

No orders have yet been received relative to the disposition of the Texan troops at Fort Hamilton. If these men were discharged at once, a great proportion of them would join either the Regular Army or the Volunteers. As it appears to be so very difficult to get men for the various regiments in the course of formation, the best plan would be to give these old soldiers their liberty without further delay, and so let them have a chance of making up for their surrender by TWIGGS.

The Ordnance Department on Governor's Island, under the able management of Major R. H. K. WHITELEY, continues extremely active. There seems to be lack of space for the munitions of war constantly arriving there. Dalghrens, Columbiads, mortars, and guns of nearly all denominations, boxes of shot and shell, gun-carriages, &c., &c., crowd the wharves, and boats of one kind or another are constantly there, either delivering or receiving cargoes of warlike stores.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

BEN. McCULLOCH GONE TO ARKANSAS.

ROLLA, Mo., Monday, Sept. 9.

Eight prisoners were sent to St. Louis this morning. They were captured in a skirmish between the Home Guards and the rebels at Douglas Prairie, in Gasconade County. Two of the rebels were killed; and in another skirmish the same day ten more of the rebels were killed and thirty-two horses captured. At another place near Cuba, two scouts were taken with Provost-Marshal McKINSTRY's passes in their pockets.

Advices from Springfield to Friday, are to the effect that no battle had been fought between MONTGOMERY and RAINS up to Tuesday last. BEN McCULLOCH was reported to be at Fort Smith, and his troops were *en route* for Fort Walker, in Arkansas. Nothing definite was known of his future movements, but it was supposed that his force would remain near the line, ready to act in concert with the Missouri troops as occasion might require.

Gen. PRICE had gone to reinforce Gen. RAINS. Their united forces were about 7,000 when last heard from. Gen. PRICE was about fifteen miles from Fort Scott, Kansas, and a battle was expected to take place on Tuesday of last week.

CLAIB. JACKSON left Springfield on Sunday night to join the State forces.

Gen. FREMONT's proclamation reached Springfield on Wednesday last, and created considerable excitement.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The late movement of the Nationalists in Kentucky creates considerable consternation at the South. Tennessee papers demand prompt action, and say that Kentucky's neutrality has been abandoned, and call for an earnest effort to sustain what they call the true people of Kentucky.

On the 3d of May Gen. POLK issued general orders for all officers and soldiers in his Department, on furlough, to report without delay.

The Richmond papers of the 5th contain what purports to a reliable estimate of the National force in and around Washington. The total is put down at 112,000.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* of the 5th, says there is little doubt that the Confederate Government is in late receipts of dispatches from Commissioners in Europe. The tenor of these are represented to be that France, England, and Europe generally, are greatly agitated on the American question, and that the recognition of the Confederacy by the Powers of Europe will be shortly accomplished.

The Southern papers complain of the fact that millions are sent North by the banks and capitalists of the South, for the purpose of buying bonds of the Confederate States at depreciated value, and say it is equivalent to giving money to our enemies to prosecute the war.

A stampede of families took place about the 4th from Fernandina, Fla., from apprehensions of the people of a bombardment of the town by the National fleet, which now holds a strict blockade of that point.

The Savannah *News* of the 5th adds to the statement that the whole coast of Florida is blockaded.

In an article on the capture of Hatteras, the Memphis *Appeal* of the 8th makes a loud complaint of the inefficiency of the Military Board, and expresses the fear that the military leaders are too much engrossed in prosecuting the war in Virginia to accord the necessary degree of attention to the sea coast and the Mississippi Valley.

Coast Guard Companies are increasing along the coast of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.

The *Crescent*, of the 7th, condemns the Military Board of Mississippi for inactivity, in not adding to her coast defences.

A dispatch from Nashville to the *Gazette*, says that Parson BROWNLOW and son have been arrested at Knoxville, by a secession officer from Nashville. A gentlemen informs us ostensibly that the charge is for circulating HELPER's Book.

A Richmond dispatch to the Louisville *Register* states that the Quartermaster's Department at Richmond has been very active of late. Contracts have been made lately for camp and field equipage to the amount of 180,000 sets.

Gen. POLK has issued the following proclamation:

The Federal Government having, in defiance of the wishes of the people of Kentucky, disregarded their neutrality by establishing camps, dépôts of Armies, and by organizing military companies within their territory, and by constructing military works on the Missouri shore, immediately opposite and commanding Columbus, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that town, it has become a military necessity for the defence of the territory of the Confederate States that the Confederates occupy Columbus in advance. The Major-General commanding has therefore not felt himself at liberty to risk the loss of so important a position, but has decided to occupy it in pursuance of this decision. He has thrown sufficient force into the town, and ordered to fortify it. It is gratifying to know that the presence of his troops is acceptable to the people of Columbus, and on this occasion they assure them that every precaution shall be taken to insure their quiet, protection to their property, with personal and corporate rights.

(Signed,) LEONIDAS POLK.
COLUMBUS, Sept. 4, 1861.

A MILITARY EMUTE AT WILLETT'S POINT.

SEVERAL MEN SHOT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO LEAVE CAMP.

A revolt of a serious character occurred on Tuesday evening in Col. LEGENDRE's Regiment of New-York Rifles, stationed at Willett's Point, four miles beyond Flushing, resulting in the death of two men and the fatal wounding of another, while three others were more or less injured by gunshot wounds. The origin of the trouble appears to have been the tampering of one officer with another for the purpose of inducing him to withdraw his men from one regiment to aid in filling up another—a practice which has become too common among ambitious but unscrupulous Colonels. Capt. CRESTO, belonging to Col. LEGENDRE's Regiment, had some difficulty with a Lieutenant, growing out of the expenses of recruiting the men—the Lieutenant claiming to have paid the greater share of money for that purpose. Whatever the merits of the case may have been, it was reported that CRESTO was offered $300 if he would bring away his men from LEGENDRE, and join them to another regiment. Hearing of CRESTO's intention to leave the camp, the Colonel stationed a guard of twenty-five men, with loaded arms, to prevent the departure. At 11 o'clock Capt. CRESTO left the ground with some forty men, most of them members of his own company, with a few from other companies. Some of these troops had just come from guard duty, and they say that their muskets were unloaded, and it is claimed that the muskets of all the men who were leaving were not loaded. After leaving the camp the revolters came to a point in the road between ROE's hotel and Whitestone, where Col. LEGENDRE's guard was stationed. The guard stopped the men, and an altercation ensued, CRESTO threatening the guard, and demanding the privilege of passing, and the guard, drawn across the road, preventing it. During the word-quarrel a pistol in the hands of Sergeant THOMPSON, one of the revolters, exploded—he says, since, accidentally. The two bodies of men were then standing opposite each other, drawn up in line on either side of the road. When the pistol was fired, Lieut. GEORGIE (as reported) ordered the guard to fire. They fired once, killing instantly two of the revolting party—FERDINAND MARKOE and DOMINICK SASSI. Four men were wounded, one of them it is thought fatally. HENRY THOMPSON, the sergeant who fired the pistol was wounded in the thigh; ALEXANDER SLOANE received a ball through his left shoulder; AMI RANKINE was wounded in the head, and LEWIS GERMANI was wounded in the ribs, the ball penetrating his bowels—he is not expected to recover. Two physicians were sent for and came to the ground from Flushing. They dressed the wounds of the men, and all but GERMANI were said to be doing well yesterday. Capt. CRESTO attempted to escape after the firing, but was caught. His arms were taken from him and he was lodged in the Flushing jail, and the men were marched back to the camp. The steamboat landings at College Point, Flushing and Whitestone were carefully guarded yesterday to prevent desertions from the regiment, or the escape of witnesses.

A CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

THE BURNING OF THE CATALINE AT FORTRESS MONROE.

ARREST OF HER CLERK FOR ARSON—INTERESTING FACTS RESPECTING HER CHARTER—PROCEEDINGS IN A POLICE COURT.

Very interesting disclosures respecting the charter and burning of the steamer *Cataline* at Fortress Monroe, on the evening of the 2d of July last, have come before the criminal authorities of this City within the past few days. A person named JAMES LARKIN, who was employed on the steamer at the time of her destruction, is in custody on suspicion of having set her on fire, and yesterday an examination of the circumstances attending the matter was commenced at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice QUACKENBUSH.

In April last, it is said, the *Cataline* was purchased by CHARLES A. STETSON, Jr., for the sum of $18,000, from the firm of Mr. M. FREEMAN & Co., No. 56 South-street. The purchase, however, appeared to be only in name, as these gentlemen retained possession of the steamer or acted as her agents. A short time after the alleged sale the boat was chartered by the Government for three months to ply on the waters of the Chesapeake, in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, for which service her owners were to receive $10,000 per month.

She accordingly was dispatched to the Fortress under the command of Capt. ISAAC O. PHILLIPS, a resident of Brooklyn, who was paid by Messrs. FREEMAN & Co. the sum of $2,800 a month for the running expenses—thus enabling the owners to pocket the handsome balance of $7,200 for the use of their property.

On the 2d of July, Gen. BUTLER and Staff had been in the boat to Newport's News, whence they returned in the evening, landing at the Fortress between 8 and 9 o'clock. The boat, after landing her passengers, immediately left the wharf, but before she had gone 200 yards from shore flames burst fiercely from around the smoke-stack, and in a very short time the vessel was utterly consumed.

The fire was so sudden that it was at once surmised to have been the work of design, and the fact of there being an insurance upon the boat of $20,000 against fire alone, strengthened the suspicion. The matter has been frequently before the public, and recently was under examination by the Congressional Investigating Committee, of which Mr. VAN WYCK is Chairman, in connection with frauds upon the Government in relation to contracts, but the result of the investigation has not yet been made public.

Meanwhile information, respecting the burning of the steamer, came to Mr. BAKER, the Fire Marshal, through a young Irishman named LALOR, an intimate associate of JAMES LARKIN, the clerk to whom allusion has been made.

LALOR having been taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, made a statement, of which the following is the substance. He had long known JAMES LARKIN and was on intimate terms with him. LARKIN had boarded at the Astor House since his return from Fortress Monroe. He had lived in good style, and seemed to have money. He had boasted to witness on several occasions that he had received it for burning the *Cataline*. He said that he could destroy any vessel in a similar way. All that he did was to pour quantities of turpentine around the dry casing of smoke-pipe and set fire to it.

Upon this affidavit, LARKIN's arrest was effected on Saturday last, and the magistrate committed him for examination. The case was again called up yesterday afternoon when John SEDGWICK, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. HUGHES for the defence

Two witnesses only were examined—Ex-Councilman VANTINE and Capt. PHILLIPS, late of the *Cataline*. Mr. VANTINE testified that the prisoner, Capt. PHILLIPS, and LALOR were together in his drinking saloon in Dey-street, a few days since, when he overheard a conversation between them. LARKIN then threatened Capt. PHILLIPS by saying that he "had him in a tight place, and could send him to Auburn." The Captain's testimony referred to the chartering of the boat and the terms upon which the owners obtained his services. He also swore that he knew nothing of the manner in which the fire originated, and that he did not know the prisoner as the confidential clerk of the owners of the boat, but looked upon him as a passenger.

The case will be resumed at 1 o'clock next Monday.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WELCH, OF SCHOONER MARY ALICE.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1861.

I see by a statement in an editorial, that I conversed with the prisoners taken by the Confederates at Bull Run, or Manassas. I beg to state I had to pass them without notice, as I was called by name several times in passing, and according to orders, although at liberty, could not recognize them. I saw several prisoners whom I was acquainted with, but under the instructions of the Confederate Marshal, I passed on.

I will now give you a statement of the number of privateers fitting out and already gone from Charleston:

Privateer *Beauregard*, Capt. SIBLEY, 40 men, to sail Sept. 1.

Steamer *South Carolina* alias *Bull Run*, Capt. COXSETTER, 80 men.

Light ship, from Rattlesnake to St. Helena, as a battery, 40 men. The crew are mostly in prison, as they refused to serve after hearing of the loss of the *Petrel*, as all the Privateersmen from the Confederate States belong to Charleston, and are natives of New-York and Liverpool.

I must return them thanks for their kindness to me when under escort to Richmond. W. G. WELCH.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

The bark *Gazelle*, of New-Haven, RHOADES, from Barbados, in 14 days, with 115 casks molasses, to H. TROWBRIDGE, of New-Haven, has just arrived. She sailed in company with brig *E. A. Reed* on the 1st inst. In lat. 24.26, long. 65.18, spoke bark *N. H. Gaston*, for New-York. Left brig *B. K. Eaton* and several other vessels discharging.

News reached Barbados on Aug. 26, from Surinam, stating that the privateer *Sumter* arrived at that place on the 20th August, in want of coal, and the Government refused to supply her.

THE CAPTURED PRIZES.

CASE OF THE BRIG CUBA, ONE OF THE SUMTER'S PRIZES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—This case came up, this morning, before Judge SHIPMAN, on a claim for salvage advanced by the master and crew. The claim was opposed by the insurers, among other grounds, because the master was part owner.

It appeared that the *Sumter*, having the Union flag flying, captured this brig, and also the brig *Machias* and took both vessels in tow. The pirate destroyed all the Captain's papers, bills of lading, &c., except the brig's register, which was detained. A prize crew was put on board the brig, armed with navy revolvers and cutlasses. These arms were brought into Court and proved to have been stolen from the Government.

A storm compelled the *Sumter* to cast off her prizes, and the prize-master was ordered to carry the brig into Cienfuegos. After sailing a short time it was quite clear that the prize-master was not a very good seaman, and so when the pirates were inattentive the brig was kept off her course, so that after four days' sailing the brig was no nearer Cienfuegos than before. The prize-master thus supposing it was impossible to reach Cienfuegos, approached the master with a proposition to assist him to run the vessel ashore on the coast of Florida. The master pretended to acquiesce and the vessel was kept off towards Florida, but meanwhile the captain was devising a plan to recapture his vessel. The master, two mates and the cook combined, and, watching their opportunity, possessed themselves of all the arms of the prize crew, many of them being asleep. When they awoke they armed themselves with knives and an axe and rushed at the captain and his crew, then all on the poop. The captain knocked down the foremost man and the rest retreated. The captain then seized the prize-master and put him in irons, and with one remaining pair of irons and ropes tied the crew and bore away for New-York.

After a few days, the prize-master begged to be relieved from the irons, and gave his word of honor not to attempt to regain the possession of the brig. Relying upon his word, the midshipman was allowed to go about the decks, but after a few days, he seized a revolver and betook himself to the top, where he called the Captain to surrender, and threatened to shoot him if he stirred. The Master, however, jumped below, and then getting the rascal in range, shot at him twice, and wounded him in the arm, and compelled him to give up the revolver, and again took him in custody and kept him confined in the cabin until the arrival of the brig in New-York, when he was delivered to the United States Marshal.

BENEDICT, BURR and BENEDICT for the salvers; A. F. SMITH for the defence.

In the case of the bark *Florida*, the report of the Commission was confirmed, and final decree entered against the vessel. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT for libelant.

CAMP SHERMAN, AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

PROGRESS OF GEN. SHERMAN'S BRIGADE—INSPECTION OF THE THIRD REGIMENT NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS—DESCRIPTION OF THE CAMP, ETC.

Major WRIGHT, of Gen. SHERMAN's Staff, proceeded yesterday to inspect Camp Sherman, at Hempstead, L. I., the *locale* of the Third Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers,—the nucleus of Gen. SHERMAN's Brigade.

Camp Sherman is located at Hempstead, L. I., covering a large portion of the expansive plain of Hempstead Branch,—a plain, by the way, that approaches nearly the dimensions of a good-sized Western prairie. The camp is laid out according to army regulations, consisting of about 225 tents. No less than twelve wells have been dug, affording that most desirable requisite for camp-life—an unlimited supply of pure cold water. The surface of the ground is somewhat uneven, owing to plowing, and overgrown with whortleberry bushes. The most objectionable ridges are, however, being gradually removed, the deepest gullies filled, and the bushes razed by the unwilling hands of the unfortunate prisoners, who thus do penance, and the State some service. The air is wholesome, the breeze from the sea always fresh enough to counteract the enervating effects of the midday sun; and altogether, Camp Sherman is a most desirable place.

The Third Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, the first of the brigade ready for duty, has been encamped here about a week. They were recruited from all parts of the State, and number, all told, 1,150 men. They were mustered into the United States service August 20. Each private received from the State one gray uniform coat, flannel blouse, gray over-coat and trowsers, two flannel shirts, two pairs drawers, two pairs of stockings, one pair of shoes, one water-proof cap, one heavy Army blanket, besides the usual arms and equipments of the soldier. They are armed with the Enfield Tower musket, with grooved bayonet. The knapsacks are of water-proof canvas, and each man is provided with a capacious oil-cloth, large enough to cover himself and equipments in a storm. The regiment is provided with 25 Concord wagons for company use, besides ambulances and hospital wagons, and horses of the best quality to match. Indeed, some of our New-York teamsters might well envy the sturdy sinewy specimens of horse-flesh that Uncle Sam has secured for this regiment. The band numbers 24 pieces, besides a drum corps of 40, and altogether is one of the most efficient that has arrived.

In every respect the regiment is provided with the best that could be procured, to render them effective in the field, while at the same time they are comfortable and well taken care of in sickness or in health. To judge by the appearance of the men, however, the regimental surgeon will have nearly a sinecure office; such a body of young and vigorous men is rarely seen. The rations are most liberal, including the whitest of bread, potatoes twice per week, meat *ad libitum*, soup and beans frequently; in fact it is utterly impossible for any private to consume the amount of food dealt out to him.

The regiment has with it the colors of the First Regiment of New-Hampshire, returned from the three months' service. They have also a regimental color and United States standard. In its officers the regiment is peculiarly favored. Col. FELLOWS is an old West Point graduate, having been in the same class with Gens. McCLELLAN and BURNSIDE. He acted as Adjutant of the First New-Hampshire, which was in Gen. PATTERSON's column. He returned Aug. 9, was elected Colonel of this regiment Aug. 10, and commissioned Aug. 13, thus continuing in the service of the Government almost uninterruptedly since April last. He is an excellent disciplinarian and a great favorite with officers and men.

Lieut.-Col. JACKSON has seen service in Mexico. It is said his life was saved at the battle of Chepultapec by a Testament in his pocket, which served as a lodgment for a ball that would otherwise have entered his body. The Major and Adjutant, Capt. LITTLEFIELD, and Capt. CARLTON, of Company I, have all seen service in Mexico,—Capt. CARLTON having acted as a private throughout the war. A number of the privates have also seen service in various capacities, so that the regiment has within itself the elements of experience and, of course, efficiency. Col. FELLOWS is particular about having at least one battalion drill and two company drills every day, and the men are drilled in heavy infantry—especially the loadings and firings, and the regimental movements most likely to be used in the field.

The regiment arrived in camp on the 4th inst., having come *via* Norwich and Allyn's Point, landing at Hunter's Point, and quietly proceeding to their grounds. They are to be followed by a Connecticut regiment, the Fourth New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. WHIPPLE, the Fifth New-Hampshire, and the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Massachusetts, which will complete the brigade.

The inspection, yesterday, took the regiment by surprise. A telegraphic dispatch was received only the night previous that Gen. SHERMAN would visit the camp and inspect the troops the next morning at 10 o'clock. The Colonel was uncertain whether the regiment would be merely reviewed, or inspected at the same time, and so prepared for both. The line was promptly formed and in waiting on the arrival of Major WRIGHT. The regiment was quite disappointed at the non-appearance of Gen. SHERMAN. The inspection was quite rigid, and, so far as we learned, elicited the compliments of the inspecting officer.

The subjoined are its officers:

Colonel, Enoch Q. Fellows; Lieutenant-Colonel, John H. Jackson; Major, John Bedel; Adjutant, Alfred J. Hill; Quartermaster, Arthur S. Nesmith; Surgeon, Albert A. Moulton; Assistant Surgeon, Benjamin F. Eaton; Chaplain, Henry Hill; Sergeant-Major, Thomas M. Jackson; Commissary Sergeant, George H. Miner; Quartermaster Sergeant, Charles F. Brainard; Hospital Steward, Moody A. Sawyer; Principal Musicians to Infantry—Harrison B. Wing, John L. Randall.

Line Officers—Company A, Capt. Clark; Company B, Capt. Wilbur; Company C, Capt. Donohoe; Company D, Capt. Dunbar; Company E, Capt. Plympton; Company F, Capt. Randlett; Company G, Capt. Wiggin; Company H, Capt. Dow; Company I, Capt. Carlton; Company K, Capt. Littlefield.

MAINE TROOPS EN ROUTE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The Maine Eighth Regiment, Col. STRICKLAND, will arrive in New-York to-morrow forenoon *via* the Stonington route.

MOVEMENTS OF HON. GIDEON WELLES.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES was to-day invited to a public dinner, by a large number of prominent citizens of Hartford, including men of all parties. The invitation was headed by Chief Justice WILLIAMS, Judge ELLSWORTH, and Hon. H. C. DEMING. The invitation has not as yet been responded to, but will probably be declined in consequence of an early return to Washington.

THE MARYLAND SECESSIONISTS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Gen. BENJAMIN C. HOWARD was nominated for Governor, this morning, by the Secession Peace Convention.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 10, 1861.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81....	95	10	National Bank.....	85
9,000	U. S. 6s, 81, Cou.	90⅛	5	Shoe & Leather Bk.	79
1,000	U. S. 6s, 81, Reg.	90½	100	Pacific M. S. Co....	79½
[illegible]	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80¼	50	do..........s30	79½
3,000	do............	80	20	do............	79½
[illegible]	Tres. 6 ℘ c. 2 Year	98⅛	156	do............	80
[illegible]	City 6s, '87........	97	50	do..........b30	80
[illegible]	State 6s, '60........	89¼	100	Reading Railroad..	38
[illegible]	Illinois C. B., '79.	83½	100	do..........s30	38
[illegible]	Mich. St. 8 w. bs.	81	50	Erie Railway.......	25¾
[illegible]	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	44	350	N. Y. Cent. R......	73⅞
[illegible]	do............	43½	100	do.........s10	73⅝
[illegible]	do............	43¾	700	do............	73⅞
[illegible]	do............	43½	600	do.........s10	73⅞
[illegible]	do..........b3	42¾	200	do.........b10	73⅞
[illegible]	N. C. State 6s...	63	7	Erie Railway Pref..	47
[illegible]	do............	62	200	Hud. Riv. Railroad	33¾
[illegible]	do............	62¾	350	Mich. So.& N. In.R.	14¼
[illegible]	Mo. State 6s......	43¾	150	Mch.S.&N.I.G.Stk.	31
[illegible]	do............	43⅝	70	Panama Railroad..	110½
[illegible]	Ga. State 6s......	66	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R...	7½
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	92	20	Cleve.,Col.&Cin.R.	95
[illegible]	Erie R.R. 1st M.B.	105	150	Gal. & Chic. R..s30	69
[illegible]	H. R. R. 1st M...	103	200	do............	69⅞
[illegible]	Har. 2d M. Bds..	90	800	Cleve. & Tol.R..b30	30⅜
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	93½	500	do............	30⅝
[illegible]	T.H.&A. 2d M...	18	100	do.........s10	30⅝
[illegible]	Chi.&N.W. 1st M	39¼	100	Chic., & R. I. R..s10	44¾
[illegible]	Manhattan Bank...	115	600	do............	45
[illegible]	Merchants' Bank...	85	100	do............	44⅞
[illegible]	Amer. Ex. Bank...	78	100	do.........b10	45
[illegible]	do............	78½	50	do.........s10	44⅞
[illegible]	Corn Exchange Bk.	78½	200	do.........b15	45
200	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	19			

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s,'81,Reg.	90	500	Georgia St. 6s...	66
[illegible]	Tres.6 ℘ c.2 Year	98⅜	75	Erie Railway.......	26
[illegible]	Louisiana St. 6s.	55	150	Har. Railroad......	10⅜
[illegible]	Ohio St. 6s, '60..	89¼	100	M. S. & N. I. R.....	14¼
[illegible]	N. Carolina St.6s	63	100	M.S.&N.I.G.S...b60	31⅜
[illegible]	Tenn. State 6s, '90	41⅝	5	Panama Railroad..	110½
[illegible]	do............	41⅝	20	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	67⅜
[illegible]	Mo. State 6s.....	42¾	100	Galena & Chicago R	69⅜
[illegible]	do............	43⅝	700	Cleve. & Toledo R.	30⅝
[illegible]	Va. State 6s.....	54½	100	do............	30⅜
[illegible]	Pacific M. S. Co....	80	70	Chi. & Rk. Isl. R....	45
[illegible]	do............	80¼	25	do............	44⅞
50	do..........s30	80	100	do.........s10	45
50	do............	80½	50	do............	45⅛
50	do............	80¾	50	Mil.&PraDuChienR	19⅜
50	do............	81	250	do............	19
200	do............	80⅞	25	Chic., B. & Q. R....	63⅞

TUESDAY, Sept. 10—P. M.

It affords us much pleasure to report that the popular subscription to the 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds of the General Government goes forward this week with increased spirit, not only at the Sub-Treasury Office in this City, but also in Boston and Philadelphia. The applications are also numerous at the Department from the public creditors and employes of the Government to take these Bonds in place of the cash, which they are now promptly receiving, as soon as the Bonds are prepared for circulation. Of course the Secretary is unable to avail immediately of this demand, as his previous engagements to the Associated Banks and other early subscribers in the Atlantic cities will first make a heavy draft upon the time and labor of the Department in signing and registering. The additional subscriptions in this City exceed half a million of dollars, and to-morrow a further installment of $3,500,000 will be paid in on account of the Bank subscription. Although these receipts will swell the New-York Specie balance to about $16,000,000, the Money will almost immediately return to Bank, without leaving the City, as the disbursing drafts advised this week are unusually heavy.

The Exchange market for the *Asia*, sailing to-morrow direct, closed 107½@108 for Bankers on London, 107@107½ for Merchant bills, all at 60 days' sight, while Sight Exchange is about the same as last week. The reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount to 4 ℘ cent., has turned the preference to 60 day bills which can be readily cashed in London, on presentation, at ¾ of due ℘ cent. off, in place of 1 ℘ cent., while the rate of discount was at 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The Continental Exchanges leave off steady, with a good offering of prime Merchant bills on France, at f.5.40@f5.35. The orders for American Wheat from that quarter continue on a liberal scale, while the telegraphic orders for both Wheat and Corn for England and Ireland *viâ* Quebec, are quite up to the previous limits as to price. In Money there is a fair business to-day at 6 ℘ cent. at call, and a moderate amount done in discounts at 6@7 ℘ cent.

The Stock Exchange was generally steady on the actual dealings, to-day, but was marked, perhaps, by less buoyancy than on Monday, except on some of the Western shares, in which there is a spirited speculation going on. The rumor noticed yesterday that the Government might interfere with the sale at the Exchange Board of the Stocks of the States in rebellion influence a few sales of Tennessees at lower figures, while, singular to-say, it had little or no effect on Virginias or North Carolinas. The same or a similar rumor or suggestion was put afloat in the Spring, but the practical result of the heavy sales of these Stocks in New-York was that the Free Bankers of Illinois and Wisconsin were able to find a free market, though at low figures, for the securities lodged for their Circulation, and that the great bulk of the purchases were for Southern account, thus absorbing a large amount of the Southern balances then held in New-York. We repeat the remark of yesterday, that we find no reliable or official authority for the present rumor, and the fact that it has been made to influence a single stock out of the four or five "seceded" State Stocks dealt in, would seem to throw doubt upon its probability. Meanwhile, the stock of the loyal State of Missouri is made quite firm by the strong position of Gen. FREMONT, as the commander of the loyal forces in that State. The National Securities show increased firmness, and closed this afternoon in request at 90@90½ for the 6 ℘ Cents of 1881, and 98⅞@99 for the Treasury Sixes of 1863. The shares of the New-York Central and Erie were steady, and there was a large demand for Toledo, Rock Island and Galena, and an advance in the two Michigan roads. There is not much to report in Illinois Central. The speculators against the stock are indisposed to put out contracts ahead, although our prices are still above the English quotation. Late in the afternoon the market closed steady, about as follows:

Central........	73⅝	Pacific........	80⅛
Erie........	25¾	Missouris........	43⅝
Rock Island........	45⅛	Tennessees........	41⅜
Toledo........	30⅝	United States, 1881...	90⅜
Galena........	69⅜	Treasury Notes	98⅜

The rapid advance in Pacific Mail Shares is now attributed to certain negotiations with the Government for the sale or charter, on liberal terms for the Company, of the steamers *Atlantic* and *Baltic*. From all we can learn, there is every probability that a sale of these fine steamers has been, or soon will be, negotiated.

The bidding for the City Bank Shares was again generally higher to-day:

New-York........	80	Seventh Ward........	114½
Manhattan........	115	State of New-York....	76
Merchants........	85	Broadway........	110
Mechanics........	92	American Exchange...	78½
America........	95	Bank of the Republic...	78½
City........	100	Metropolitan........	83
Phoenix........	85	Shoe & Leather........	79
Tradesmen's........	91	Corn Exchange........	78
Fulton........	110½	Continental........	65
Butchers & Drovers....	100	St. Nicholas........	60
National........	85	Commonwealth........	65
Merchants' Exchange..	80	Park........	88

The following is the bidding of the day for the Railway mortages:

N. Y. Central sixes....	92	N. Ind., Gosh. line, '68.	70
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64.	100	Pac.R.7s,guar'd by Mo.	39
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76.	100	Illinois Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75	93
N. Y. C. 7s, convert. '76.	100	T.H.&A.sec'ds,8℘c.,'70.	17
Erie firsts, '68........	105	L.C.&Mil.L.Gt.Bonds.	10
Erie seconds, '59....	99	Chi. & N. W. S. F....	81¾
Erie seconds ex. '64..	99	C.&N.W.firsts,2d series	39¼
Erie thirds, '83........	84	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	15
Erie fourths, '80........	69	Hannibal & St. Joseph.	29
Hudson firsts '69........	103	N. J. Central seconds..	100
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	95½	Gal. & Chic. firsts......	97½
Hudson thirds, '75....	80	Gal. & Chi. seconds....	95
Hudson convert., '67..	70½	Chic. & R. I. firsts....	92
Harlem firsts '69–73..	94	L.Erie & Wabash firsts	63
Harlem seconds, '64..	89¼	L. Erie & W. seconds..	27
Clev., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c..	81¾	Del.,Lack.& W. firsts..	99½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts..	97	Mil.& P.Du Ch. firsts p.	72
Mich. So. 7 ℘ seconds..	80	Mil.&P.DuCh.sec'ds p.	39

The following is the apportionment of the Boston Bank guarantee to the New Loan of the United States:

Name of Bank.	Amount.	Name of Bank.	Amount.
Massachusetts	[illegible]	Boylston	$100,000
Union	262,000	Blackstone	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	National	[illegible]
State	485,000	Maverick	[illegible]
New-England	275,000	Hide and Leather	175,000
Tremont	400,000	Bank of Mutual Redemption	190,000
Columbian	300,000	Bank of Metropolis	[illegible]
Eagle	260,000	Revere	[illegible]
City	260,000	Bank of Republic	[illegible]
Washington	200,000	Continental	[illegible]
North	266,000	Mechanics (So. B.)	30,000
Atlantic	50,000	Broadway (So. B.)	35,000
Merchants	1,100,000	Freeman's	100,000
Traders	100,000	Bunker Hill (Charlestown)	80,000
Hamilton	130,000	Monument (Charlestown)	30,000
Market	160,000	Tradesman's (Chelsea)	20,000
Granite	230,000	Rockland (Roxbury)	25,000
Atlas	265,000	City (Worcester)	35,000
Shoe and Leather Dealers	100,000	Citizens' (Worcester)	15,000
Shawmut	200,000	Worcester	50,000
Exchange	300,000	Metacomet (F. River)	40,000
Bank of Commerce	545,000	Chicopee (Springf'd)	50,000
Bank of North Am.	200,000	Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.	50,000
Faneuil Hall	145,000	Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	50,000
Webster	420,000		
Eliot	100,000		
Howard	125,000		
Suffolk	275,000		
Globe	300,000		
Total			$10,000,000

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Sept. 9.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 2.
Philadelphia	$3,837,000	$3,908,000	$804,000	$936,000
North America	3,397,187	3,412,673	733,894	843,552
Farmers & Mech.	4,804,829	4,931,678	1,087,381	1,143,474
Commercial	1,795,000	1,851,000	220,000	263,000
Mechanics'	1,791,190	1,844,630	235,241	254,419
N. Liberties	1,382,000	1,402,000	315,000	309,000
Southwark	957,748	981,153	267,337	322,382
Kensington	696,235	680,296	154,858	167,278
Penn Township	710,947	700,113	158,649	178,004
Western	1,506,978	1,463,290	459,038	538,643
Man. & Mech	1,190,200	1,271,910	129,585	133,203
Commerce	740,834	720,401	215,509	205,819
Girard	2,328,113	2,360,389	284,790	299,919
Tradesmen's	534,661	534,569	135,177	161,209
Consolidation	531,374	418,180	73,154	72,402
City	823,085	828,310	125,875	138,515
Commonwealth	478,115	479,672	70,873	70,663
Corn Exchange	394,000	358,000	98,000	87,000
Union	405,000	411,000	54,000	55,000
Total	28,328,496	28,557,264	$5,617,370	$6,179,482

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	Sept. 9.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 2.
Philadelphia	$2,102,000	$2,266,000	$240,000	$237,000
North America	2,357,192	2,441,402	220,259	219,295
Farmers & Mech	3,672,379	3,791,163	366,390	358,035
Commercial	1,026,000	1,127,000	104,000	102,000
Mechanics'	921,348	1,016,120	126,600	124,695
N. Liberties	1,007,000	1,008,000	82,000	77,000
Southwark	779,410	804,594	64,490	65,245
Kensington	500,237	436,974	97,805	195,860
Penn Township	515,212	545,919	64,892	61,902
Western	1,123,668	1,215,464	103,625	105,675
Man. & Mech	486,995	756,765	63,585	64,345
Commerce	637,879	619,960	56,225	54,080
Girard	1,172,843	1,202,607	163,335	161,270
Tradesmen's	424,753	429,054	57,438	55,576
Consolidation	265,950	186,456	81,215	71,885
City	462,853	471,934	46,510	43,120
Commonwealth	242,118	248,300	60,570	62,065
Corn Exchange	233,000	219,000	77,000	80,000
Union	226,000	244,000	36,000	35,000
Total	18,326,837	19,030,712	$2,111,439	$2,074,048

Amount in Sub-Treasury........$1,607,387

Aggregate........$7,224,757

The aggregate of the Bank statement compares with those of the previous week as follows:

	Sept. 9.	Sept. 2.	Difference.	
Capital Stock	$11,811,030	$11,811,485	Inc...	$455
Loans	28,328,496	28,557,264	Dec...	228,778
Specie	5,617,370	6,179,482	Dec...	561,612
Due from other B'ks.	1,131,951	1,132,168	Dec...	218
Due to other Banks	3,064,097	3,132,796	Inc...	68,699
Deposits	18,326,837	19,030,712	Dec...	703,875
Circulation	2,111,439	2,074,048	Inc...	37,391

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water, during the first week in September, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bus.
1860......	29,940	828,310	669,595	3,500
1861......	23,707	320,528	470,329	12,065
D'crease.	6,233	Dec.507,782	Dec.199,266	Inc. 8,565

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of September, inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush	Barley, bus.
1860......	436,155	5,976,968	10,347,246	84,306
1861......	618,166	13,315,990	11,051,874	210,524
Increase.	212,011	Inc.7,339,022	Inc.704,628	In.126,218

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a gain of 1,679,815 barrels of Flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of Produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 7th of September, have been as follows:

	1859. Canal Opened April 15	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.
Flour, bbls	226,539	436,155	648,166
Wheat, bush	820,526	5,976,968	13,315,990
Corn, bush	1,700,036	10,347,246	11,051,874
Barley, bush	160,675	84,306	210,524
Oats, bush	2,550,932	3,900,465	3,072,834
Rye, bush	103,219	143,075	411,997

Southern State Stocks.

From Hallet's American and European Circular.

One of the most striking effects of the rebellion is the excessive depreciation in the market value of the Bonds of all the seceding States, in which those of Kentucky and Missouri, States loyal to the Government, largely sympathize. The following table will show the amount of these debts, and the objects for which they were contracted:

States.	Total amt. of debts prior to rebellion.	Con. for the con. of public works.	Do. to provide capital for Banks.	Do. for other objects.
Alabama	$6,030,778	$........	$3,423,000	$2,607,778
Arkansas	3,020,997	....	3,020,997	....
Florida	7,500,000	3,000,000	4,500,000	....
Georgia	3,170,780	3,170,780	....	....
Kentucky	5,574,244	3,592,412	600,000	1,381,832
Louisiana	10,099,074	2,020,997	5,398,533	2,679,544
Mississippi	18,000,000	....	18,000,000	....
Missouri	23,602,000	22,901,000	....	701,000
N. Carolina	9,129,505	7,663,140	....	1,466,365
S. Carolina	6,292,643	3,000,000	2,770,802	521,941
Tennessee	16,643,607	14,910,607*	1,125,000	608,000
Virginia	37,478,528	32,131,578	3,346,950	2,000,000
Total	$146,537,256	$92,390,514	$42,185,282	$19,166,460

* Including State indorsements.

Of the above, the debts of the States of Mississippi and Florida, to the amount of $22,500,000, including interest, have been repudiated. To these should be added that of Arkansas, which has also been practically repudiated, making a total of such debts, $25,520,997, leaving $121,021,253 upon which interest was regularly paid up to the period of the rebellion. Of this sum, $92,390,514 was contracted for the construction of public works, chiefly railroads; $16,637,285 to supply banking capital, and $11,966,460 chiefly for the erection of Government buildings and educational purposes.

With the exception of Virginia, the debts of none of these States were excessive, compared with their population and means of payment. The public works for which they were contracted, so largely added to the resources of the people, as fully to compensate for the increased burdens, although, as a general rule, the works themselves were unproductive. The following is a brief sketch of the history of the debts of each State.

ALABAMA.—The greater portion of the debt of this State was contracted to supply capital to Banks. The original amount was $15,400,000, which, by good management, has been reduced $3,423,000. Previous to the rebellion, the finances of the State were in excellent condition.

ARKANSAS.—The debt of this State was also contracted to supply capital for Banks. The original amount was $2,676,000. A portion of it has been paid by the assets of the Banks, but none by the State, although the debt was contracted 24 years ago. It may be regarded as virtually repudiated.

FLORIDA.—The Territory of Florida contracted a debt of $3,900,000 to supply capital for Banks. These institutions proving unsuccessful, the people, on being admitted as a State, repudiated the debt by a specific clause in their Constitution. In 1855, the State being possessed of a large amount of lands, some 15,000,000 acres, set them apart as a fund to aid in the construction of a system of railroads, authorizing the Board of Trustees, to which they were conveyed, to issue to the companies bonds to the amount of $10,000 per mile of road. These bonds also constituted, by law, a first mortgage on the roads. The State is not liable on account of them, and made no other provision for the payment of principal than that recited. Under this system about 300 miles of railroad were constructed, and bonds to the amount of some $3,000,000 issued. The interest was paid up to the rebellion, partly by the companies and partly by the land fund. The roads are now wholly unproductive, and the proceeds of the land fund in the hands of the Trustees nearly, if not wholly, exhausted.

KENTUCKY.—The greater proportion of the debt of this State was contracted for the improvement of the navigation of its rivers and for macadamized turnpikes. These, though of great advantage to the State, have proved in a great measure unremunerative. A small subscription was made to the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, and one of $600,000 to the Northern Bank of Kentucky. The finances of this State have been well conducted, and its credit has always stood deservedly high.

GEORGIA.—The debt of this State, with the exception of $500,000 was contracted for the construction of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. This is a valuable work, and up to the rebellion was producing more than enough to pay the interest on the State debt. The $500,000 referred to, was a subscription to the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad. The finances of this State have always been in excellent condition.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The greater portion of the debt of this State was recently contracted for the construction of a system of railroads which, though unproductive, have proved a great advantage to the people. The State stands in the position of stockholder, for the greater part of the money expended, and derives but little revenue from its investments. Its affairs, however, have always been well managed, and its credit up to the rebellion stood high.

LOUISIANA.—Of the debt of this State, $5,398,533 is on account of banks, and $2,020,997 on account of railroads. The investment in the banks has proved productive, while that in railroads may be put down as a total loss. The finances of the State for some time past have been in a prosperous condition.

MISSISSIPPI.—The debt of this State, originally $7,000,000, a portion of it being contracted in 1830, was to provide capital for Banks. These institutions failed, and the State has, by a popular vote, repudiated a portion of the debt, and has never made provision for any portion of it, either principal or interest. With the accumulated interest, it amounts, at the present time, to at least $18,000,000.

MISSOURI.—Of the total amount of the debt of this State, $22,901,000 is on account of railroads. The bonds issued have been instrumental in constructing 740 miles of road, costing $35,000,000. They constitute, by law, a first mortgage on the several roads on account of which they were issued. Of these bonds, $3,000,000 were issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, the interest of which has been regularly paid by that company. To the Pacific Railroad, bonds to the amount of $7,000,000 have been issued. The net earnings of this road have so far been applied toward construction. Its traffic, as far as completed, indicates a profitable business when extended to the boundary of Kansas. To the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad bonds to the amount of $2,600,000 have been issued. This branch has a land grant of nearly 1,000,000 acres. To the North Missouri Company $4,350,000 in bonds were issued; to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, $3,500,000; to the Cairo and Fulton, $650,000; and to the Platte County, $300,000. All the Companies, with the exception of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, have made default in the payment of interest, and their roads consequently, by law, have vested in the State. The half-yearly interest, due 1st of July, 1861, was not paid, owing to the treasonable conduct of the Governor, who has been driven from the State and removed from office. The roads constructed have proved a vast benefit to the State. The burden of the debts assumed on their account is comparatively light, and the lapse in the payment of interest was occasioned by political troubles, over which, at the time, the people had no control. As soon as order is fully restored the payment of interest will unquestionably be resumed. Missouri has been steadfast in her loyalty to the Government, notwithstanding the treason of her Governor and a considerable portion of her Legislature.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—This State has rendered aid to nearly every road within it. With the exception of its investment in the Blue Ridge Railroad, an unfinished work, its investments have proved productive. The State has also a large investment in the Southwestern Railroad Bank, which has also been remunerative. Its finances have always been in a sound condition, and its credit high.

TENNESSEE.—This has been one of the most enterprising of the Southern States, and has had the best system of internal improvements of any. To aid in its construction, the State loaned its credit to the amount of $10,000 per mile, with some additions for expensive structures, taking a first mortgage upon the roads, the respective Companies undertaking to pay the interest, which, with some slight exceptions, they have been enabled to do from earnings, saving the State from all responsibility. Under this system, 1,420 miles of road have been constructed. The holders of the bonds, consequently, have a double security—the faith of the State, and completed roads, yielding an income sufficient to pay the interest. Upon return of peace there can hardly be a doubt but that the obligations of the State will be faithfully met.

VIRGINIA.—This State labors under the double disadvantage of possessing a very bad system, and an enormous debt—that for public works alone, with guarantees of bonds for insolvent companie, being $32,131,578. Toward the construction of an extensive system of turnpikes and railroads, the State subscribed three-fifths of their share capital, which in a great majority of cases, owing to its sparse population, and non-commercial habits of its people, have been almost entirely unproductive. In this, alone of all the Southern States, has a system of public improvements proved a severe burden to the people; so much so, as to be the reason assigned for a large emigration to other States, and a cause of a great deal of political discontent.

Previous to the rebellion the affairs of nearly every seceding, non-repudiating State, were in a prosperous condition. This event put an end to their internal as well as external commerce, and their railroads have in most cases been surrendered up to the Confederate Government, which has monopolized their use for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, paying therefor in Confederate Bonds. While the war continues they must remain unproductive. Upon the restoration of peace, so that effect can be given to the laws of the United States, in some of the States, particularly in Tennessee, the holders of Bonds can enforce their Bonds against the roads, in favor of which they were issued. In Missouri, this remedy now exists in favor of the bondholders of the defaulting roads. Of the States named two only, Tennessee and Missouri, allowed default to be made on the July interest.

This general summary will be followed by a detailed sketch of the debt of each State.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 74; Reading Railroad, 18 5-16; Morris Canal, 36; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅜. Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 45 bbls. Ashes, 15,257 bbls. Flour, 30 bags Corn Meal, 156,593 bushels Wheat, 60,039 bushels Corn, 35,569 bushels Oats, 11,026 bushels Malt, 1,122 pkgs. Provisions, and 633 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive, at previous figures.

CANDLES—The inquiry has been limited; prices have not varied.

COFFEE—The demand has been mainly for Rio, which is decidedly firmer; sales, 3,200 bags, at 13c.@15c. ℘ lb., usual terms. Other descriptions have been lightly dealt in, at unchanged rates.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is quoted very firm, at 19¼c.@19½c. ℘ lb., with a moderate inquiry.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand, and is firm to-day. Sales 600 bales, on a basis of 22c. for Middling Uplands, ℘ lb.

DRY GOODS—Quite a revival of activity occurred in the auction rooms, to-day. Nearly all the public sales were well attended by purchasers. The most successful were those of shawls, ribbons, and carpetings, which passed off spiritedly, and comparatively fair prices were realized. Some dress and millinery goods were offered, but with much less favor, and sold low, as far as they were sold at all.

DYEWOODS—Have been inactive at former rates. Logwood is very scarce.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping brands of State and Western Flour have been in fair request to-day, and prices of desirable lots have been sustained. Trade brands have been quiet and depressed. Sales 19,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 35@$4 45, poor to choice extra State at $4 65@$5, mainly at $4 70@$4 75, afloat and delivered; rejected do. do., at $4 10@$4 30; Superfine Western at $4 30@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, at $4 60@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 65@$5 65; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5@$5 10 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State........	$4 35	@$4 45
Extra State........	4 65	@ 5 00
Superfine Western........	4 30	@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.....	4 60	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan........	4 65	@ 5 65
Inferior Extra Ohio........	4 85	@ 4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands........	5 15	@ 6 10
Fancy Genesee........	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee........	5 15	@ 6 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri......	4 75	@ 6 50

Southern Flour is in request at former rates. Sales 950 bbls., at $5@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$8 50 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is saleable and steady; sales 585 bbls. extra at $4 65@$6 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $2 25@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $2 80 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate for most kinds, including Bunch Raisins at $1 70@$1 75 ℘ box, and Currants at 6½c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after by shippers to-day, at very full prices for desirable lots, which are not plenty. The sales to-day were 188,000 bush., part to arrive, including White Canada on private terms; White Western, poor to choice, at $1 20@$1 28; Amber Western, $1 17½@$1 18; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 12@$1 17; damaged do., at $1 10; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 10@$1 11; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 96c.@$1 10; Racine Spring, at $1 04@$1 06; Chicago Spring, 98c.@$1 05; Red State, $1 14; White Kentucky, at $1 25@$1 28 ℘ bushel. Corn is in brisk demand and is dearer; sales 160,000 bushels, part to arrive at 46c.@50c. for very poor to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 49c.@49½c. for sound; 51c. for Western Yellow, and 50½ for ordinary Southern Yellow ℘ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canadian, at 27c.@30c. Western, at 32½c.@33½c., and State at 33½c.@34c. ℘ bushel. Rye is inquired for and is steady. Sales 8,400 bushels including Canada, part at 56c., and Western on private terms, ℘ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL, in his circular for the *Asia*, remarks: "The trade of the last two weeks in Flour has been tolerably active at rather better prices, but another interruption on the Erie Canal has checked supplies, and desirable qualities have been scarce. There is a fair demand for home use and some inquiry for export. The market closed at yesterday's exchange firm but quiet. The aggregate transactions in Wheat have been large, both on the spot and to arrive in a short time, although considerably checked by light supplies. The English buyers are quiet, and the principal operations are for France. With increased receipts, yesterday, the trade was active without any material change in value. Indian Corn, at present moderate prices, is taken freely for export. Rye, without much foreign demand, sells slowly for home use. The clearances, for the fortnight ending on the 6th inst., to Great Britain and Ireland, consisted of 34,926 bbls. Flour, 301,158 bush. Wheat, and 966,973 bush. Corn. To [illegible] 67 bbls. Flour, 843,851 bush. Wheat, 54,[illegible] Corn. To the Continent—3,501 bbls. [illegible] bush. Wheat, and 24,861 bush. Rye."

The following [illegible] statistics are taken from the same circular:

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, [illegible] to Sept. 1, 1861.

From.	Flour, Bbls.	C. Meal, Bbls.	Wheat, Bu.	Corn, Bu.
New-York.....	1,755,338	[illegible]	20,541,073	8,653,569
New-Orleans.	179,427	[illegible]	66,767	1,464,267
Philadelphia..	192,175	[illegible]	[illegible]	704,447
Baltimore.....	127,031	40	[illegible]	853,200
Boston........	126,846	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,100
Other Ports...	160,844	—	[illegible]	15,451
Totals year ending				
Sept. 1, 1861..	2,561,661	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,705,034
Sept. 1, 1860..	717,156	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1, 1859..	106,457	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1, 1858..	1,295,430	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1, 1857..	849,600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1, 1856..	1,641,265	6,818	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1, 1855..	175,209	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1, 1854..	1,846,920	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1, 1853..	1,600,449	100	[illegible]	1,428,278
Sept. 1, 1852..	1,427,442	1,680	[illegible]	1,487,398
Sept. 1, 1851..	1,559,584	5,620	1,496,355	2,205,601
Sept. 1, 1850..	574,757	6,411	461,276	4,753,358
Sept. 1, 1849..	1,137,556	82,900	1,140,194	12,685,260
Sept. 1, 1848..	182,583	108,534	241,309	4,390,226
Sept. 1, 1847..	3,155,845	844,187	4,000,359	17,157,659
To. for 15 ys.	18,831,914	1,108,988	74,176,428	85,897,434
F'm N.Y., 1st to Sept.6,'61	3,343	—	61,138	289,373

To the Continent, from New-York and other Ports.

Year ending	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bu.	Corn, Bu.	Rye, Bu.
Sept. 1, 1861..	142,129	3,452,496	101,145	347,258
Sept. 1, 1860..	49,243	178,031	19,358	—
Sept. 1, 1859..	51,388	57,865	25,519	—
Sept. 1, 1858..	303,100	390,428	16,848	13,100
Sept. 1, 1857..	483,344	2,875,653	543,590	216,162
Sept. 1, 1856..	748,408	2,610,079	282,083	1,975,178
Sept. 1, 1855..	7,763	4,972	308,428	35,569
Tot. for 7 ys.	1,785,375	9,569,504	1,296,971	2,587,267

From Canada to Great Britain and Ireland, viâ St. Lawrence, Jan. 1 to Aug. 22, 1861.

Flour, bbls..........	369,648	Corn, bushels.......	134,196
Oatmeal, bbls.......	17,929	Oats, bushels.......	289,273
Wheat, bushels.....	3,221,277	Peas, bushels.......	1,236,218

The tables above (made up with great care from the most reliable sources of information) give at a glance the extent of our exports of Breadstuffs for a series of years to Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. The past season, it will be seen, is greatly in excess of any preceding one. We are again blessed with an abundant harvest, and present appearances indicate that a larger portion of it will be wanted to supply the deficiencies of Europe. England may not require as much as she has for the last year, but France and the Continent will want considerably more.

HAY—North River is in moderate request, and is steady at 35c.@60c. for new and old, chiefly the former, ℘ 100 lbs.

LEAD—Has been in request, and Pig has been held at $5 55@$5 65 for Galena, and $5 50@$5 55 for Spanish, per 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland has been salable and steady, at 60c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 240 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 32c.@34c.; English Island, at 30c.@32c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 24c.@25½c., ℘ gallon, the market closing in favor of sellers.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine have been very quiet, to-day. Resin has been much depressed, and Common has been obtainable as low as $4 ℘ 310 lbs., but buyers have been reluctant to operate at present. The business of the week, Mr. C. J. TURNER, in his circular for the *Asia*, notices thus: "Crude Turpentine is nominally unchanged; last sales were made at $10, and probably some concession would now be made. Stock, 3,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been inactive for the greater part of the week; on Friday, several hundred bbls. changed hands, at $1 25 ℘ gallon, at which price the market closes quietly, with more sellers than buyers. Stock, exclusive of captured cargoes,) 4,500 bbls. Common Resin has been unsteady, and closes at $4 25@$4 50 with heaviness. Medium and Fine Resins have been more active, and are firm. Tar is lower, sales having been made at $4 50@$4 75 for Washington and Newbern, and $5 for Wilmington. Stock, 9,000 bbls. *Exports for the Week*—To London, 9 bbls. of Resin. To Liverpool, 625 bbls. of Resin. Total, 634 bbls. of Resin. As a matter of interest to our foreign merchants, I may here state, that I am informed by reliable parties, that some 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, imported into Boston from Halifax, paid a duty to the Government of 10c. ℘ gallon, and 20 ℘ cent. on invoice cost, making in all about 21½c. ℘ gallon. A similar duty is levied upon 194 bbls. received here from Liverpool, per *Yorkshire*, but the affair is not yet settled."

OILS—The demand has been mainly for Crude Whale, at 41c.@45c., and Crude Sperm, at $1 22@$1 25 ℘ gallon. Sales, since Friday last, 2,300 bbls. within our range. Linseed has been sparingly purchased at 59c.@60c. Lard Oil, at 75c. ℘ gallon, and Tallow Oil at 7½c. ℘ lb. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at previous prices. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $13 75@$14 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are selling slowly at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Lard continues in fair request at former rates; sales 500 tierces and bbls. poor to choice, at 8½c.@9½c. ℘ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales since our last, 350 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams at $14@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand at 8c.@11½c. for Western, and 9½c.@14½c. for State, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in request at 5c.@7½c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 45 tcs., in lots, at $6 50@$7 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Two cargoes, (13,500 bushels,) Marseilles and Cette, respectively, were sold on private terms.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet at former quotations.

SOAP—Sales, 100 boxes Castile, on terms not ascertained.

TEAS—Have been in pretty fair demand at full prices.

TIN—Has been quiet at unchanged figures.

TOBACCO—The inquiry for Kentucky continues pretty active, and prices are well supported; sales have been reported since our last of 330 hhds., at 6½c.@9½c. ℘ lb. Other kinds have been rather quiet. 75 cases Seed Leaf changed hands at 7c.@11c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 18c.@18¼c. ℘ gallon.

WHALEBONE—A lot of Ochotsk has been disposed of on private terms. Market firm.

WOOL—The demand continues active, chiefly from manufacturers, but the difficulty experienced in making desirable selections impedes operations. Prices favor holders, who are not eager to sell. 18,000 lbs. Medium Domestic Fleece changed hands, at 35c.@36c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been rather light, but rates firm, to-day. Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d.@11½d. ℘ bush., and in bbls. at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Corn, 10d.@10½d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℘ tierce; Lard and Butter, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ℘ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@13d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ℘ tierce; Oil, Brandy, Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow and Whalefoots, 35s. ℘ ton; Hops, ½d. ℘ lb. For Havre—Flour, 80c. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 23c. ℘ bushel. For Bordeaux—Flour, 90c. ℘ bbl., and Wheat 25c. ℘ bushel.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Decision in the Case of the Bark Sarah.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

BETTS, J.—*The United States vs. The Bark Sarah and Cargo*—The provisions of the two Statutes upon which the libel is founded, are, in themselves, exceedingly rigorous, and rest upon principles of high morality and national policy, rather than aiming to mete out punishment against offences actually committed to the detriment and insecurity of society. The laws put in prohibition a *purpose* or *intention* to prosecute a trade in slaves. The outward act is not the *gravamen* of the offence, as ships may be built, manned and laden with every possible adaptation to the Slave-trade, and the act be harmless under the laws unless it be entered upon with design and meaning, to make preparation a means of carrying on the prohibited trade. Under the existing state of public sentiment in the Christian world, and in face of the hazard of laws of great severity, it is not to be supposed that the Slave-trade will be undertaken openly or ventured upon at all without the exercise of the most studied precautions; and yet it is flagrant to the notice of legislators and Judges, to the Christian and Moralist, that a most daring and successful traffic is constantly prosecuted in defiance of our laws, and the most vigorous exertions by the National forces in concurrence with other Powers for its prevention.

Courts of justice can no longer extend over these atrocious offences the mantle of that *presumption* which screens persons accused of high criminal turpitude, treason, murder, fratricide, piracy, robbery, forgery, perjury, theft, &c., and looks upon and treats those charged with this *particular crime* also to be innocent, until strong proof fixes guilt upon them; but they are compelled to require those charged with these offences to clear away suspicion fastened upon them by evidence direct or circumstantial, conducing to show they were willingly concerned in violating these laws, by producing proofs presumed to be in his control, or be convicted for failing to vindicate his integrity and innocency. At least that principle is acknowledged as the rule of decision in this Court, and will continue such until the Courts of Appeal, to whose revision the doctrine is under submission, shall have decided to the contrary.

In this case three inquiries present themselves:

I. Was this vessel prepared in New-York and caused to sail therefrom by persons as charged in the information, for the *purpose* of carrying on a trade in slaves, in violation of the act of Congress of March 22, 1794?

II. Was the vessel prepared and sailed by or for any person in this port for the *purpose* of violating the act of Congress of April 20, 1818, in relation to the Slave-trade, as charged in the libel of information?

III. If the evidence produced on the trial amounts to reasonable or probable cause for believing the charges in the libel well founded, has the claimant brought forward evidence, proved, or reasonably to be intended to be at his command, in relieving his motives and purposes from such imputations?

The Court, after remarking on the acquirement by the claimant of the vessel by bill of sale, says:

It appears upon the testimony that this vessel's size, structure and capacity correspond essentially with that class frequently found employed in the Slave-trade, and also well adapted to convey cargo to and from the coast, and it does not seem to me any facts are obtained as to her outward fitment or preparation which goes to show her more probably intended for an illicit than lawful service. On the outward show of facts, the case, in my view, falls within the principle declared in the bark *Panchita*, and other causes preceding that—23 vol MSS. Decisions 102—that a condemnation of a vessel cannot properly be pronounced upon intrinsic evidence of a guilty purpose in her outfit, when the build, cargo and preparations upon her are no more adapted and fitted to a illegal than legal trade. * * * * *

The main particulars which to my mind impart doubts as to the integrity of this voyage consist in circumstances connected with the shipment of the cargo and the conduct of the master of the vessel and the shipper in relation to that transaction, the master himself being the alleged owner of her.

R. J. Arguilles shipped the cargo, (the bill of lading therefor corresponding with the manifest sworn to by the shipper,) and the bill of lading was receipted by the claimant, with an obligation to deliver the cargo to the assignee, Mr. F. J. Mideiros, "or his assigns, he or they paying freight for the merchandise as per charter party." This amounts to a distinct acknowledgment by the master and shipper that a charter-party exists in the case, but which has not been produced or given in evidence. No party appears to the warrant of arrest, or puts in a claim to the cargo seized. The master intervenes for his interest in the bark and cargo, and claims to be sole owner of the vessel, and, "as such master and owner, he was and is the lawful bailee of the cargo laden on board." Of course, a carrier under a bill of lading, acquires no title to the property transported by his ship, further than a rightful possession against wrong-doers and for security of freight, and thereby may have a privilege in an Admiralty Court to resist a change of that possession to the detriment of his particular agency. The habit, which has appeared comparatively recent, for bailees on hire to intervene in actions with a claim of ownership to the property arrested, is believed to have no foundation in law or practice further than for the protection of such qualified possessory right, nor when the prosecution seeks the condemnation of the thing seized, as on a voyage fraudulent by all parties concerned in it. In this case, however, the acts of the claimant, as master, owner and charterer of the vessel, and the participation of the lader of the cargo in those acts, under such charter party, all become items of evidence, having a legal pertinency to the inquiry and issue in this suit, whether the voyage in question was set on foot by the parties before the Court honestly, or with the intent and purpose of carrying on the Slave-trade.

1. It is a particular of a clearly suspicious aspect that the consignor of this shipment, Mr. Arguilles, who swore to his manifest on the 13th of April, and took his bill of lading for the cargo, (a blank date,) but to be presumed not previous to the loading of it on the vessel; and that she was arrested on attempting to leave this port on the 15th. He does not appear to defend the property from arrest, or give any explanation respecting it.

2. It was proved on the hearing that Mr. Arguilles was introduced in this City, about the time this cargo shipped, by the consignee (Midieros) as his clerk—Mr. Midieros being shown to be a resident on the coast of Africa.

3. The claimant, from taking upon himself the defence of this suit, must be presumed to act as agent of those parties, to be cognizant of their presence here, and to know all the facts concerning the preparation of the voyage and the objects the parties had in view in chartering his vessel and obtaining his interposition and care in protecting their interests as consignor and consignee.

4. I think a transaction so ambiguous and covert as this appears to have been, calls for an open disclosure of the facts which those parties might furnish in proof, before the Court can be called upon to say there is no probable cause shown for the seizure of vessel and cargo.

5. A further shade of suspicion attaches to the transaction from the fact notorious to our courts and legislative and executive authorities, that a criminal traffic in slaves has been vigorously carried on in American vessels, from American ports, for a succession of years, by vessels and cargoes very similar to this adventure, and that it is now the governing rule of this court to demand from persons undertaking trading voyages to the Coast of Africa, under exterior or intrinsic circumstances of a suspicious character, to hold them bound to vindicate the integrity of the enterprizes by such evidence as manifestly is within their ability to produce, satisfying the court that the policy of the Government and the requirements of its laws, were to be faithfully and honestly observed.

In my judgment, the case, under all its connections and aspects, required the claimant (the evidence proving him connected with the transaction) to prove that the vessel was truly purchased and paid for by him as his own property, to be used in a lawful employment, and not under any secret trust or understanding that she should be devoted to a slave voyage at the risk of other persons; that he does not intervene for the cargo with knowledge or notice that it was to be used directly or indirectly in procuring slaves, or with intent to screen it from just condemnation of law; that there was no secret charter giving a purpose and direction to the voyage, different from that apparent on the bill of lading, and that the consignor and consignee honestly, so far as he had notice, procured and intended to apply the cargo to the ends of legitimate commerce, and did not procure and dispatch it with the intention and expectation it should be used by them or under their agency in violation of the acts of Congress referred to. There was abundant opportunity to furnish proofs that such suspicions were without reasonable cause; and I must hold in consonance with the principles decided by this Court in the cases of the *Kate*, the *Weather Guage*, &c., (now under consideration in the Appellate Court,) that the claimant omitting to give evidence to those matters, that the libelants are entitled to a decree of condemnation against the vessel and cargo, because of his probable complicity with a voyage known to him to be in violation of those acts of Congress. Decree accordingly.

E. Delafield Smith, Esq., U. S. District-Attorney, for libelants; Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue for claimant.

What is a Valid Satisfaction of Judgment?

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*John Sheperd vs. Calvin V. Riverberg.* Payment of less than the face of a regular and valid judgment, on a promise to accept the sum paid in satisfaction—such a promise is without consideration. The delivery of a *satisfaction piece*, acknowledged by the attorney on payment of less than the sum due, and entering a satisfaction on the *docket* of the judgment, without entering satisfaction on the *roll*, does not make an execution subsequently issued to collect the balance unpaid irregular. (7th Wend, 35.) The recovery is not thereby discharged of record. The plaintiff has no legal right to relief without paying the balance due, and on the facts stated in the opposing affidavits, has no equitable right. Motion to set aside execution denied, with $7 costs.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court, yesterday, Matthew Fitzmorris and Frederick Mather were tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree, in having broken into the manufactory of William M. Lyons, No. 19 Beekman-street, on the 18th of August last, and stolen property to the value of $100. Sentenced to three years each in the State Prison.

Charles Jokel was tried and acquitted of an assault and battery with intent to kill Thomas Reichenberger.

Christian Weber pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Samuel Greenstein pleaded guilty to the same offence, and will be sentenced hereafter.

Emanuel Krofting was tried and acquitted of a charge of grand larceny.

The trial of Thomas Baker for highway robbery was commenced, and will be concluded this morning.

Wills Admitted to Probate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The wills of Lewis Lewis, Hannah Ashford, and George Mather, were duly admitted to probate. They contain nothing of any public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*Kellogg H. Loomis vs. Alfred P. Marshall.*—Motion to discharge venue granted.

Henry S. Sawyer vs. Thomas Chambers.—Motion granted.

Wm. H. Fry vs. Wm. McElvy et al.—Two cases. Motion granted.

George F. Merklee vs. John M. Thatcher.—Motion dismissed, with costs.

Elizabeth Ustick vs. Richard H. Bowne.—Motion denied, without costs.

John Sinclai vs. G. C. Tallmadge et al.—Default opened on condition of paying costs of term and $5 costs of this motion, and that defendants serve and file a copy of the case on or before the 23d inst., after which the case may be called on for argument.

Daniel H. Hinckly vs. Wm. B. Leonard.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Wm. R. Fosdick vs. John N. Richards.—Motion granted, unless plaintiffs consent to refer to a person residing in New-York. $10 costs to abide event.

Artisans' Bank vs. Hartford Coal Company.—Motion granted.

John H. Nickerson vs. New-York Consolidated Stage Company—Two cases. Motion granted.

Hannah Panfelt vs. Henry W. Daly—Three other cases. Motion for receiver granted.

E. S. Mills et al. vs. H. P. Lake.—Motion granted.

The Same vs. Wakeman Hull.—Motion granted.

A. J. Ledeling vs. Millie D. Powers.—Motion dismissed, without costs.

Elisha Bloomer vs. Harrison D. Hunt.—Motion granted.

Henry S. Davis, Jr., vs. F. P. Woodbridge.—Motion granted.

Laura E. Bolton vs. Patrick Mather.—Granted on payment of costs.

Joseph H. Savage vs. Noah W. Pike.—Motion granted.

Rosa Glenton vs. Bertrand Clover, et al.—All the applications embraced in this motion denied, except the application to dissolve the injunction, which is granted without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Ludwig Sachs vs. Charles H. Bertrand.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted on the defendant stipulating not to bring an action by reason of his arrest under the order. Seven dollars costs, to abide the event of the action.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia........	Southampton..	New-York.......	Aug. [illegible]
City of Baltimore..	Liverpool......	New-York.......	Aug. [illegible]
Norwegian........	Liverpool......	Quebec..........	Aug. [illegible]
Africa.............	Liverpool......	New-York.......	Aug. [illegible]
New-York..........	Southampton..	New-York.......	Sept. [illegible]
Rangoon...........	Liverpool......	New-Orleans....	Sept. 6
Kangaroo..........	Liverpool......	New-York.......	Sept. [illegible]
Anglo-Saxon......	Liverpool......	Quebec..........	Sept. [illegible]
Europa.............	Liverpool......	Boston...........	Sept. [illegible]
Great Eastern.....	Liverpool......	New-York.......	Sept. [illegible]
Saxonia...........	Southampton..	New-York.......	Sept. 11
Persia.............	Liverpool......	New-York.......	Sept. 14
United Kingdom..	Glasgow........	Quebec..........	Sept. 14
Fulton.............	Southampton..	New-York.......	Sept. [illegible]
Niagara...........	Liverpool......	Boston...........	Sept. [illegible]
Borussia..........	Southampton..	New-York.......	Sept. [illegible]
Bavaria...........	Southampton..	New-York.......	Oct. 9
Great Eastern.....	Liverpool......	New-York.......	Oct. [illegible]

FROM AMERICA.

Asia...............	New-York......	Liverpool.......	Sept. 11
North American..	Quebec.........	Liverpool.......	Sept. [illegible]
Arago..............	New-York......	Southampton...	Sept. [illegible]
City of Baltimore..	New-York......	Liverpool.......	Sept. [illegible]
John Bell..........	Quebec.........	Glasgow.........	Sept. [illegible]
Arabia.............	Boston..........	Liverpool.......	Sept. [illegible]
Congress..........	New-York......	Havre............	Sept. [illegible]
Kangaroo..........	New-York......	Liverpool.......	Sept. [illegible]
Hammonia........	New-York......	Southampton...	Sept. [illegible]
Africa.............	New-York......	Liverpool.......	Sept. [illegible]
City of Manchester.	New-York......	Liverpool.......	Sept. [illegible]
New-York..........	New-York......	Bremen..........	Sept. [illegible]
Great Eastern.....	New-York......	Liverpool.......	Oct. [illegible]
Fulton.............	New-York......	Southampton...	Oct. [illegible]

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Asia*, will close at the Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at........	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*viâ* Erie Railroad)..	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the new *chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worster, and others.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will open at Retail
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9
Their Fall Importation of
FRENCH, GERMAN,
AND
BRITISH DRY GOODS,
viz:
SILKS, MERINOS, OTTOMAN VELOURS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, PLAIDS,
STUFF GOODS, &c., &c.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

CASH BUYERS
Will find at and under the lowest market prices,
Merrimack, Sprague's, Pacific, Hamilton
and American PRINTS,
New-York Mills, Wamsutta, Lonsdale and other
SHIRTINGS,
Utica, Pepperell and Huguenot
SHEETINGS,
Denims, Kentucky Jeans,
Brown and Bleached Drills,
Striped Shirtings, Apron Checks,
Linseys, Canton Flannels,
Blankets, Quilts, Tickings, &c., &c.,
together with a large assortment of other Domestic Fabrics, purchased prior to the late large advance in market.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
Now Opening,
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS:
FALL STYLES HAT RIBBONS,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS, VEILS, &c.
Full Stock FALL STYLES FRENCH FLOWERS,
HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c.,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING,
Full Stock YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,
N. B.—1,000 doz. BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES—ALL THE FALL AND WINTER COLORS—63 CTS. A PAIR. R. H. MACY.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!—SELLING AT 50 per cent. below cost, 100 dozen skirts and 4,000 lbs. steel spring, covered, to close out the business.
WM. CROCKER, No. 61 Chambers-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Great improvements in the second volume. Fall number now ready. Price, 10 cents; yearly, 40 cents. Also, the above illustrated with Colored Fashion Plates and three full-sized Paper Patterns, 25 cents; yearly, $1. No. 473 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
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NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $5 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL AND 8TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

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AS MUSIC TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED English lady, competent to teach music thoroughly, desires a reëngagement in a first-class Institute; French if desired; best of reference. Address CECILIA, care of Rev. E. Seymour, Bloomfield, N. J.

MUSIC.—INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, WITH privilege of daily practice, at $2 per month. Apply at No. 172 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and No. 287 17th-st., near 9th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PATENT TURN-TABLE
APPLE-PARING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be the very best article of the kind in the world. Orders solicited by
WM. H. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents,
No. 8 Dey-st., New-York.
Manufactured by Lockey & Howland.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.
The subscriber calls the attention of lot owners in this cemetery to his stock of Marble Monuments and Headstones, selling off below cost, at a sacrifice, to remove.
J. EDWARDS, 36th-st., near the entrance.

STRAWBERRIES AND BULBS CHEAP.
Now is the time to plant them.
New catalogues, with reduced prices to suit the times, will be sent to applicants; also catalogues of fruit and ornamental trees, grapes, &c.
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MILLING MACHINES,
Of the most Approved Pattern for Gun-work,
Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

TO ALL SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE present war, or widows or minor children of those killed or died in service, or on account thereof, will address R. B. LLOYD, Washington, D. C., stating full particulars, and inclosing stamp. Also, late three months volunteers.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK SHIP TIMBER OF usual sizes. Inquire of MARTIN WELLES, Hartford, Conn., or the subscriber, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
O. R. STEELE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOWARD HOTEL, Nos. 174 and 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 8, 1861.

RETRENCHMENT BEING THE ORDER of the day, the proprietor of the Howard Hotel, desirous of keeping pace with the times, has determined to reduce the price of board from two dollars to *one dollar and fifty cents per day*. The same attention which has ever characterized the cuisine of this well-known business hotel will continue to be exercised as heretofore.
J. E. KINGSLEY.

BOARD WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife, of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 17th-st. preferred, either first, or second floor, with private table, for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a large, well-furnished room with board in a private family. To desirable parties terms would be exceedingly moderate. No objection to children. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

NO. 80 TENTH-STREET.—TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN only, parlors on the first floor, handsomely furnished; the house is centrally located, near 5th-av.; breakfast served in the apartments if desired; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENIENT to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom connecting, for a gentleman and wife, and one or two single rooms, at No. 73 State-st., near Henry. Accommodation first-class, and terms moderate.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms, having gas, bath, &c., can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square; terms for two persons, $9 to $14 per week, according to rooms desired; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—NO. 103 WEST 14TH-ST.—A SUITE of rooms on the second or third floor with board; the house is first-class, and the situation really superior to any on the street, being opposite the church and open through to 15th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or single gentlemen, can obtain good board and rooms on second floor, at moderate terms, by applying at No. 122 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON the third floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; the house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 34 6th-st., one door east of 2d-av.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN may find partial board, and a quiet, New-England home, convenient to the cars and ferries, by applying at No. 43 Willoughby-st.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A Scotch lady, having a large room, with a large closet well furnished with gas, bath and other conveniences, will take a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman to board. The house is pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from the Wall-st. or Fulton ferry. Address Mrs. A. STARLING, Brooklyn Post-office, or C. R., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a genteel and strictly private family, where there are no other boarders or children; they will require a second story front sitting-room and bedroom, well furnished, and are willing to pay a fair price; the vicinity of Washington or Madison-square preferred; the best of reference furnished and expected. Address A. B., Box No. 3,108 Post-office, stating location and terms.

$12 A MONTH FOR ONE GENTLEMAN, and $18 for two, in a strictly private house. A very desirable, well-furnished, large front room (parlor) to let; very suitable for gentlemen in business down town. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. If required, breakfast may be given and served in the room.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AV., BROADWAY AND TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Families and single gentlemen desiring to make permanent arrangements can now secure elegantly furnished rooms, having baths attached, with board on very moderate terms, in this quiet family Hotel. Private tables if required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for two gentlemen and wives. No children. Two parlors with bedrooms adjoining. One suite to be partially furnished and the other wholly so. Address, with terms and location of house and rooms. T., Station D, Post-office.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A WIDOW lady, of respectability, living in a healthy location in Brooklyn, wishes to take one or two children to board on moderate terms. They will have all the comforts of a good home, and be kindly treated. Address Mrs. GOBBETT, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, parlor floor, corner house, with side-windows, airy, with good view, handsomely furnished, with first-class private table, to a respectable family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN EAST 33-d-st., would let a second story front room, to a lady and gentleman, or to two gentlemen wishing to room together. The house has all the modern improvements. Undoubted references given and required. Address B. S., Station F, 3d-av.

TWO FAMILIES AND SIX OR EIGHT single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated at the Ashland House, 4th-av., near 23d-st., on very reasonable terms. House contains all modern improvements, and is in all respects first class.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, suitable for one or two first-class families requiring superior accommodations. Private table only. Also, a large comfortable room for a single gentleman.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR GENTLEMEN, at Prescott's public house, No. 30 East Houston-st., one block from Broadway; these rooms are in nice order, and let at a very moderate price. Further particulars at No. 75 Chambers-st.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A PRIVATE family, a parlor and bedroom for a single gentleman. Please describe locality and accommodation, and state price, with or without partial board. Address Box No. 1,807 New-York Post-office.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square, elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board; terms moderate; house just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 60 West Warren-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN A private family, above 10th-st., where there are no other boarders. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address J. B. S, Box No. 4,723 N. Y. Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with board; the house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be obtained in a small family without children, by applying at No. 443 West 23d-st. Delightful location and convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged.

TUITION.—BOARD WANTED, BY A LADY, who will in exchange give music lessons; is fully competent, and of large experience; references of the first class given. Address L. H. B., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms on the second or third floor can be obtained, with board, in a small family, at No. 132 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress sts. References required.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO three gentlemen, with or without board; would prefer furnishing board. Inquire at No. 206 7th-av., corner of 24th-st.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with a pleasant room and board in a private family, at No. 16 West 19th-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET on second floor, with or without board. Apply to No. 75 Amity-st.

TO LET—AT NO 5 BOND-ST., A FURNISHED room to gentlemen, without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD, WITH ALL THE comforts of a home, can be secured for Fall or Winter, with a strictly private family, in a city on the Connecticut River, about five hours' ride from New-York. The house is on an eminence surrounded by evergreens and shrubbery, near to churches, schools, stores and depôt; Persons economising will find this a good opportunity; references exchanged. Address Box No. 624 Middletown, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE SUBSCRIBER CAN offer to those desiring a country residence for the Winter good rooms in a substantially built house, within one hour's ride of the City. Location South Orange, N. J. For further particulars, apply of THOS. FENNER, No. 40 Vesey-st., or the subscriber, HENRY FENNER, South Orange, N. J.

TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN who would like a quiet home, can be accommodated with board in a private family, at Elizabeth, N. J. Trains to and from New-York 24 times a day, and commutation fare low. Any communication left at the *Times* Office for A. Z., Box No. 105, will be immediately attended to.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or depôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN!

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE PREFERRED and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1861.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1861.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 14th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., inclusive.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 Wall-st., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (10 per cent.) will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000,
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady wishes an engagement as governess, or as governess and housekeeper; she teaches the usual English branches, with French and music; would teach in a school, or as companion to a lady. References exchanged. Address E. O. H., No. 115 South 8th-st. Williamsburgh, N. Y.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS visiting teacher of English, French, music and drawing; would go to any locality for establishing a school, or where a class of pupils would be formed; unexceptionable references as to abilities. Address, for one week, INSTRUCTION, No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY, ACCUStomed to tuition, wishes to engage as teacher for a few hours daily, in New-York or the vicinity. Her course includes English, French and music thoroughly. Highest reference. Address A. M. G., No. 100 Pacific-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION, for the Winter, in a District School in the country, or as governess, to teach the English branches and music; unexceptionable references given and required. Address for one week E. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES A situation as visiting governess in a family or school, to teach the higher and common English branches, and French. Address TEACHER, No. 39 Hammond-st., New-York.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH GENTLEMAN, well qualified to teach his language, would like to give lessons, either private or in a boarding-school; references given and required. Address A. M., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY DESIRES A situation as governess, or as companion to a lady, or would like to travel with a family going to California or Europe; no salary required, but a pleasant home. Address A. B. C., Box No. 3,167 New-York Post-office.

A LADY TEACHER WANTED—TO TEACH instrumental music, also French thoroughly—a foreigner preferred—for a school in the country. Address SEMINARY, care Mr. H. Tingley. No. 152½ Fulton-st.

AN ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL.—WANTED, A lady of culture and influence, as assistant Principal in a boarding school. Address BOARDING SCHOOL, Union-square Post-office, for one week.

AS TEACHER.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF A New-England College, and a successful teacher of several years' experience, wishes a situation. Address C. T. H., Box No. 499 N. Y. Post-office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DESKS WANTED.—THREE OR FOUR NICE second-hand desks wanted, suitable for an office; must be cheap. Address DESK, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music. Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 309 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9. The rapid success of this school proves the superiority of the German method of instruction, on which it is conducted. All the English branches thoroughly taught; particular care paid to the German and French languages. Spanish and Latin in the higher classes of the male department only. Thorough instruction in the higher branches of mathematics, Book-keeping, Natural History and Philosophy, Chemistry, Geography, Astronomy, American and Universal History, Penmanship, Drawing, gymnastics, in both the female and male departments. No extra charge for any branch of instruction. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had at Westerman's, No. 440 Broadway; at Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the Institute.
R. DULON, P. D. H. GEREKE, P. D.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the principal bookstores.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCed Officer, in connection with an English and Classical Education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in Music, Painting and French, under experienced professors. Twenty pupils instructed in the Normal Class, tuition free, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For catalogue address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M. Fall Term opens Sept. 13.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—The thirty-eighth Annual Session of this school for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences and Civil Engineering, will begin Sept. 18, 1861. A department for instruction in Military Science and Art has been instituted. Inquiries may be addressed to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director of Rens. Pol Institute. Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

THE DOVER INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH Classical and Military Boarding School, at Dover, Morris County, N. J., accessible twice a day by railroad, will reopen on Monday, 16th inst. Circulars obtained by addressing the Principal, WILLIAM S. HALL, or of Messrs. RICE & ANDREWS, National Teachers' Institute, No. 395 Broadway.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL WILL open TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she wil reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
NO. 75 HENRY-STREET,
Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 2.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its nineteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861. There is no surrender to Jefferson Davis in the Mount Washington Institute. On the contrary, the Principals have beautified their establishment during the vacation, and made extended provision for the education of their pupils.

Now let the good men of New-York sustain each other in all our social framework, and let their favored sons avail themselves of the best advantages to prepare for the mighty spring of progress which will engage the rational industries when the Union is pacified, and when high qualification will meet with high reward.

As a thoroughly organized Private High School, which is one of the oldest and best sustained in the City, having Junior, Middle and Senior Departments, two hundred pupils (from seven years old and upwards) and twelve professors, the completeness of its instruction in preparing students for business or college, the beauty and healthfulness of its location, the accessibility of its central position from every part of New-York and the neighboring cities, and the large, well-ventilated, light, and admirably contrived rooms, filling three stories of a building erected by the proprietors expressly for its accommodation, are generally known. Its numerous classes of every grade in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Commercial Studies, Drawing, and Painting, with all the English branches, offer unusual advantages to those to whom "time is money," and who cannot afford to waste this precious article either in idleness at home or on worthless instruction among promiscuous masters.

Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other colleges, are admitted at any time to the classes for which hey are prepared. Also, beginners at reduced prices, nd all charged only from the time of entering.

References of some of the one hundred and fifty well-known present patrons:

REVERENDS.
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Jas. H. Elmore,
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Benj. Eckerson,
G. W. Delavergne,
J. B. Cornell,
Thos. G. Arnold,
Edwin Allaire,
Wm. L. Allen,
M. V. Aubery,
&c., &c.

The following unsolicited communication, (among a multitude of similar ones in possession of the Principals,) we have the author's permission to mention.

No. 123 BROADWAY, March 11, 1861.

G. W. CLARKE, Esq.—*My Dear Sir*: In the pressure of professional engagements, I forgot to excuse the withdrawal of my two sons last November. I desire now to say to you that a change of residence to the country rendered it necessary, and that at an early day they will, I trust, return to your excellent institution to remain until fitted for college. Of the unsurpassed advantages of your school I can bear witness; for the progress of my sons under your care was *all* and *more* than I could have expected. Their residence in the country has led me to believe that *New-York City is the best place for the instruction and training of youth*—as I doubt not that your School is one of the best in the City.
Yours truly, JOHN LIVINGSTON.

P. S.—Parents are invited to visit the Institute (which is now open for inspection,) where catalogues of particulars may be obtained. Mr. CLARKE, the resident Principal, may be conferred with by parents and students at all hours of the day and evening. Circulars may be obtained also at the Broadway book-stores.
CLARKE & FANNING.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. A punctual attendance of pupils is requested. A class of oil-painting and Grecian art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the primary department.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE for young ladies, Bloomfield, N. J., will reopen on Sept. 18. Terms for board and tuition in all the English branches, including French, Latin, and Drawing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarding pupils limited to 12. Mme. M. BALQUE, Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above.
L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE MISSES HOWLAND'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., second door east of Madison-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 18, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

TO A CLERGYMAN OR LAYMAN.—THE advertiser has a neat, handsome cottage, a few miles from the City. To a person competent to teach the English and modern languages, the rent will be given for the education and board of a boy 12 years of age. Address E. H., Box No. 60 New-York City Post-office.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

PROFESSOR WEST'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Brooklyn Heights Seminary will reopen on Monday, the 16th of September. For circulars or personal inquiry, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S BOARDING School, Collegiate and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, reopens Sept. 2. Terms $200 per annum. References: Mr. E. Ponvert, No. 30 Broad-st.; Mr. E. Plunkett, No. 130 Broadway.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

MME. A. A. LE DUC'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day School for young ladies, No. 406 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, apply as above.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR LADIES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to G. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; C. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.

This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. H. Henry; Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with competent instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.
NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The Institute stages will convey pupils, residing at a distance from the school, to and from the Institute.

While the depression of business consequent upon the war continues, 20 per cent. discount will be made in the rates of tuition in the English department and the languages, when paid according to the conditions established by the Trustees. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary of the Board.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.
REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Commencing its eleventh year, will be reopened on MONDAY NEXT, Sept 16, to old and new pupils.

MME. MARTINET'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., reopens Sept. 16. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—The Fall term commences Sept. 25. The best advantages are afforded in every department of a young lady's education. The Institute can be reached in forty-five minutes from the City by the Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

Circulars may be obtained from Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, or by addressing either of the Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, A. M.,
Rev. W. B. DWIGHT, A. M.,
Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participate in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Schools to transfer, and school-rooms to let. Educational correspondents and teachers wanted in all sections. Send for circulars giving lists of educational journals, of schools and seminaries to patronise, of competent teachers, and vacancies for teachers.
RICE & ANDREWS.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For admission, apply to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to either of the Trustees. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

GLEN COVE SEMINARY—FAMILY BOARDing and day School, Long Island. This institution will reopen for boarding or day pupils on Sept. 16. Terms $25 per quarter of 12 weeks. English Branches and music included. For further particulars address the Principal, Mrs. E. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I. For circulars, inquire at No. 41 Grove-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, AT NEW-Rochelle, one hour from the City *via* New-Haven Railroad, 21st-st. and 4th-av.; trains pass several times a day. This school commences its 16th Fall term the 2d inst., and is now in successful operation; terms moderate.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

LIMITED TO TEN PUPILS.—A GRADUATE of Yale, an experienced and successful teacher, will open a school in or near 5th-av., strictly limited as above. The very best testimonials and references. For particulars address YALE, care of H. E. Reddish, 123 Fulton-st.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars admitted are only under 14 years of age. French is the language of the school.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 MADISON-AVENUE—Reopens Sept. 16. Principal Mme. DON BERNARD, née De Rochefermoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. There is a Primary Department.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 11 West 27th-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9.
AARON RAND, Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD WILL REOPEN her School on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 171 East 13th-st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MRS. JAMES T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 151 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—FOR sale cheap one share of stock in this school. Apply to M. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WRIGHT, NO. 47 EAST 23D-ST., will reopen her Day School for a limited number of young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY—Washington-square. The fourth annual session of this law school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16, and continue thirty-six weeks. The Law Library in the University will be open each morning, at 9 o'clock, to receive applications.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

DERROM'S PATENT COMBINATION PORTABLE HUTS, COTTAGES, &c.—This system of building is the most simple in construction, the best arranged for ventilating, cleaning, moving, &c., as well as the cheapest mode of housing yet produced. It is particularly applicable for military cantonments, railroad or similar contractors, emigrants to new countries, officers, sea-side or country Summer cottages, bathing boxes, agricultural exhibition buildings, South American buildings, &c., &c.

Any information can be obtained and orders attended to, either for the purchase of rights, or the manufacture of huts, &c., by addressing A. DERROM, Steam Carpentry, Paterson, N. J.

Refers to H. V. Butler, No. 13 Park-place, New-York. Send for Circular.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA—COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There were no movements of the forces in the vicinity of Washington yesterday, either National or rebel. There was considerable skirmishing, however, on Monday night, near the Chain Bridge.

BEN. McCULLOCH, it appears, has really left Missouri and gone to Arkansas. He is reported to be at Fort Smith, and his troops at last accounts were on the way to Fort Walker. Nothing definite was known as to his intentions, but it was supposed that he would remain with his force near the State line, in order that he might be in readiness to act in concert with the Missouri rebels in case his services might be required. A dispatch from Rolla states that Gen. PRICE had gone to reinforce Gen. RAINS, when his united force would be about seven thousand. There is no confirmation of the report that a battle has been fought between MONTGOMERY and RAINS, in which the latter was defeated and taken prisoner.

A day or two ago the rebels on the Virginia side, opposite Conrad's Ferry, attempted to erect a two-gun battery commanding the Ferry, but being discovered by the National pickets, word was sent to Gen. STONE, and he dispatched a battery to dislodge them. The rebels fired two shells without effect, when a few spherical case shots soon put them to flight. The health of the Army under Gen. BANKS is represented to be remarkably good, the Medical Director reporting but few serious cases of sickness.

The delegates of the People's Union Convention assembled at Syracuse, yesterday, Wieting Hall being well filled. The temporary organization was effected by the election of Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga, as Chairman, who made an unmistakably Union and war speech, in which he contended that the Government should have the widest latitude in putting down the rebellion. A Committee on Credentials, consisting of two from each Judicial District, was appointed, and the Convention was proceeding to the matter of permanent organization, when a scene of excitement took place which has rarely been equaled in any Convention. WILLIAM D. MURPHY, one of a delegation from Albany, attempted to speak upon a question under discussion, when he was denounced as a Secessionist by TOWNSEND RENSSELAER, who declared that he had within two weeks addressed a meeting called for the purpose of raising a peace flag. Instantly almost every member rushed towards the unhappy MURPHY, and at one period there was danger that he would be roughly handled, but the President succeeded, after considerable effort, in obtaining comparative order, and Mr. MURPHY was saved. The Committee on Credentials almost immediately made a partial report, in which they declared that Wm. D. Murphy, Charles H. Adams, A. H. Calhoun, James T. Rice, Josiah Page, M. Courtwright, R. S. Ross and A. S. Wygant, elected as delegates by the Constitutional Union Convention of Albany, were not entitled to seats, and they were kindly given leave to withdraw—which they did, and the Convention took a recess. After the recess an effort was made to procure the admission of all the delegates mentioned excepting MURPHY, but it failed, the Convention deciding to exclude them on the ground that they were elected on party grounds, though their loyalty to the Government was acknowledged. The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, another recess was taken to 7 o'clock. An exciting discussion took place in the evening on the question of the propriety of admitting delegates who had been elected both to the sitting Convention and to the Republican Convention, to meet to-day. The matter was finally dropped. The permanent organization was finally effected by the choice of Mr. ALVORD as President, and two Vice-Presidents from each Judicial District. The Convention then adjourned until this morning, after appointing a Committee on Candidates. The Republican Convention will be in session to-day, and it is thought probable that a unity of action will be adopted.

Strange facts respecting the burning of the steamer *Cataline*, at Fortress Monroe, on the 2d of July last, were elicited yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court. A man, named JAMES LARKIN, who was employed as confidential clerk on the steamer by her owners at the time she was destroyed, is in custody, charged with having set her on fire. His arrest was based on certain admissions with reference to the matter, which he is alleged to have made to a man, named LALOR. The testimony referring to the charter of the vessel by the Government, and her running expenses, showed that the owners made a profit of $7,200 per month.

Capt. WELCH, of the schooner *Mary Alice*, recently captured by a rebel privateer, and taken into a Southern port, from whence he has made his way North by way of Richmond, makes a statement of the number of privateers now fitting out at Charleston, and those already gone from there. They consist of the *Beauregard*, Capt. SIBLEY, with forty men; the steamer *South Carolina* alias *Bull Run*, Capt. COXSETTER, with eighty men; and a light ship moved from the Rattlesnake Shoals, with forty men. Most of the crew of the latter, however, were in prison, as they had refused to serve after hearing of the summary fate of the *Petrel*.

The happy family down South is not, after all—as we have before had occasion to intimate—the happiest family in the world. Great dissatisfaction exists in the rebel Army, which quite frequently finds vent in loud grumblings, and occasionally in a somewhat more demonstrative way. A whole Mississippi regiment, for instance, revolted on Saturday last, at Leesburgh, broke their muskets in pieces, and started for home. The cause of this independent movement is not stated, but the fact is vouched for by responsible authority.

A most unfortunate affair occurred, yesterday, at Willett's Point, where the New-York Rifles, Col. LEGENDRE, have for some time been encamped. Some difficulty having arisen between Capt. CRESTO and the Colonel of the Regiment, CRESTO attempted to withdraw his command, consisting of some forty men. When he had proceeded as far as Roe's Hotel, he was met by a guard, posted there by Col. LEGENDRE, to prevent the escape of the men, and after some wrangling and the accidental discharge of a pistol, Lieut. GEORGIE, in command of the guard, ordered his men to fire, when two men of CRESTO'S command were killed and four others wounded, one fatally. The absconding party were then arrested and conducted back to camp. The Coroner is investigating the whole affair, when an official report will be made.

The Central Republican Club had a large attendance last evening, to hear an address from O. B. DYER, Esq., and to listen to a continuation of the debate upon a resolution heretofore offered and discussed, declaring immediate emancipation of all slaves the surest and quickest mode of putting an end to the existing rebellion. Messrs. W. O. BOURNE, BIDWELL and others spoke on the subject, but no decision was reached.

We receive additional advices from Europe, though nothing later, by the arrival of the *Hammonia* at this port, and the *North Briton* off Father Point. American affairs claim the almost exclusive attention of the British Press, copious extracts from which we give elsewhere.

The Brazilian war corvette *Beberibe*, Commander ALVIN, from Pernambuco, arrived at this port yesterday. She mounts seven guns and has a crew of 122 men. There were no American ships at Pernambuco when the *B.* left, viz.: Aug. 15, and no privateer was seen on her passage to this port.

The Stock Market closed steady generally this afternoon on the speculative Railways and firm for Government securities. The latter were 90@90½ for the 6 ℘ cents of 1881. Exchange, 107¾@108 ℘ cent.

Breadstuffs continued in active demand yesterday, mainly for export; desirable lots of Flour and Wheat were very firm; Corn was dearer. Sugars were quite brisk and a shade higher. Rio Coffee was in good request at buoyant rates. Provisions were moderately dealt in. Molasses, Whisky, Hay, Fish, Oils, Refined Ingot, Copper, Laths, Salt and Teas attracted more attention. Tobacco was less sought after. Naval Stores were dull, heavy and unsettled in price. Freights were rather quiet,—owing partly to the firmness of shipowners. Other branches of trade presented no really new features.

The Cattle Markets are again overstocked. Over 4,600 were yarded at ALLERTON'S, between 600 and 700 at Bergen, and some 200 sold at the down town markets. With a few lots expected by the Harlem road, the total supply cannot fall much short of 5,800—a larger supply than we have heretofore had this year. Prices went down, as a matter of course. We quote a decline of ½c., good cattle bringing 8c.@8½c. and common droves 7c.@7½c. Large numbers were worked off yesterday, but the supply will be ample for all comers to-day. Speculators are heavy losers this week, selling their cattle in some cases at $1@$2 ℘ head less than cost.

The British Army in Canada.

The recent news by the *Africa*, upon the authority of the London *Globe*, a journal in the confidence of the Government, is to the effect that the British forces in Canada are to be immediately increased to 25,000 men.

There may be some error in the report of the telegraph, but if correct, the movement to this continent of so large a body of troops, constituting for England a very considerable Army, must be taken as evidence that that country feels a much deeper interest in the affairs of this, than we had supposed. We must let such a demonstration speak for itself, which can be nothing less than distrust as to the maintenance of friendly relations between the two nations, no matter from what cause the breach may arise.

Notwithstanding the insane ravings of the *Herald*, and the indiscreet vaunt of a leading statesman, we have no design upon British possessions on this continent, so that defence cannot have been intended. We are quite too much occupied by our present emergency to be thinking of extending our area by conquest. The movement, consequently, is an aggressive one against ourselves, and would, among European Powers, be the occasion for a formal inquiry as to its precise object. In advance of such an inquiry by our own Government, can we gather its objects from the well-known views and feelings of the ruling spirits in the British Government? It appears to us that the article which we copy in our journal of to-day from the London *Times*, is a full explanation of the matter. It is well known that this journal reflects both the temper and policy of Lord PALMERSTON, much more accurately than his so-styled organs. These chronicle the ordinary routine of official duties and the gossip of the Court, but when a great object is to be effected, or the public pulse felt, or malignant hatred expressed, the *Times* is the machinery set at work. All the other journals, compared, with this monster, are Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, and in its studied malignity, and adroit falsifications are miracles of innocence and simplicity. According to the *Times* our Government is the effete remains of the Federal Union, removed hardly a step from mortal dissolution. When this event, so imminent in the opinion of the British Government happens, a British Army will be the best thing possible on this continent, as a local police, to maintain something like order among the chaotic fragments of the once grand Republic. With such convictions the British Government could hardly be expected to act differently. Another powerful motive is the immense stake it has in the question of cotton. If our institutions are to be dissolved, a military force may be conveniently used in the South, as in Mexico, in preserving order sufficient for the free operations of commerce and trade.

We can offer no more plausible explanation for the immense increase of the Canadian Army. That point is selected as a convenient one for observation, for a force to be directed as circumstances may require. What that service is to be, may not be entirely clear to Lord PALMERSTON himself. It is to administer upon our goodly estate in a manner that will best promote the interest of the Government he represents. But assuming the most unfriendly purpose, we still think the step taken by it will not disturb the pacific relations between the two countries. Lord PALMERSTON'S mistake is one of fact. Neither the Government nor the institutions of the United States are effete, nor in the last stages of dissolution. On the contrary, they were never so strong, vigorous and powerful as at the moment that our good neighbors over the water supposed they were in the very act of death. When this fact is discovered, when we have, as will soon be the case, a highly disciplined and effective army of 300,000 men, as ready to be turned North as well as South, and a fleet which, if not yet capable of competing with that of England, would be well adapted and quite competent to destroy her commerce, the demeanor of that country toward our own will change from that of profound contempt to affected respect, such as we sometimes witness in a bully who has mistaken his man. We do not say that the change will be the result of fear, but from a wish to get out of an awkward scrape. England will soon see that, however much she might punish us, we could inflict a still greater injury upon her, and the destruction of her commerce, and all her material interests, even if it involved that of our own, is not lightly to be courted.

Already is that Government in possession of evidence that will change its whole views as to the strength of our own, and the result of the present struggle. This is enough. No matter the feelings with which this country may be regarded. We are rich, strong and united; quite able to compose our own difficulties, and to put down all domestic insubordination. We shall emerge from the contest a first-rate military and naval Power. We shall have no need of a British army to maintain order among our selves. When the whole truth is learned England will be only too glad to continue peaceful relations. Her Army will be quietly removed from an unpleasant and threatening proximity, and friendly intercourse with a great Power will again be sedulously cultivated, if not out of kind feelings, at least from a sense of interest, which is, with her, as it should be, the foundation of all national policy.

The Democratic Nominations.

The refusal of Mr. TREMAINE to accept the nomination to the office of Attorney-General, tendered him by the Convention held at Syracuse on the 5th instant, was not unexpected by his friends. Had that Convention been content with the passage of the first three of the series of resolutions which now constitute the Democratic platform in this State, adding only a pledge of unqualified support of the Government in its struggle to preserve the Union, he would doubtless have felt himself bound to acquiesce in the determination of his party to make him a candidate. But he belongs to that portion of the Democracy in whose patriotism there is no qualification, no insidious condition, no mental reservation,—who consider their allegiance to their country as superior to their allegiance to party, and who will stand by the national flag, in whatever direction their former political associates may choose to drift. He could not, therefore, in justice to himself, consent to occupy the position of a candidate upon a platform which came far short of his views of patriotism and duty at the present crisis.

Had the Democracy of this State been true to itself, New-York would to-day have presented the sublime spectacle of a whole people forgetting all past dissensions, all ancient prejudices, uniting in support of the Constitution, and concentrating all their energies in one mighty effort to rescue the Union from the perils that assail it. It was not necessary, in order to accomplish this, that the Democracy should have departed from its ancient faith. It required no sacrifice of fundamental principles. It was, in truth, only necessary that it should to return to the dogmas of the Democratic fathers. Had it consulted the teachings of JEFFERSON and his compeers in the early days of the Republic,—had it remembered the counsels of JACKSON and his associates at a later period, when secession, under the guise of nullification, first reared its ogre head to disturb the repose and threaten the perpetuity of the Union, there would have been but one set of candidates in the field this Fall,—there would have been but one political platform, but one heart, one spirit throughout the great State of New-York. Loyalty to the Constitution, the preservation of the Union in all its proportions, would have been the rallying cry everywhere, against which no whisper of dissent, no voice in opposition would have been heard. The Democratic masses were ripe for the movement, and it was only necessary for its leaders to have declared firmly, boldly, earnestly in favor of the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Government with all the energy and power of which the nation is capable—to strengthen the hands of the Government in its efforts to quell the great rebellion—to support frankly the Administration in its struggle against treason, and to forget partisanship in the higher and nobler duties of patriotism.

In all this there would have been no departure from the ancient principles of the Democratic creed, but on the contrary, it would have been a return to its traditional dogmas. Such a course would have restored the Democracy to its old position of prestige and power. It would have demonstrated its patriotism and secured to it the confidence of the country. But unfortunately its leaders were not equal to the emergency. They committed the grave mistake of exalting the interests of party above the necessities of the country, of sinking the nobility of the patriot in the degeneracy of the partisan.

The sequel of this great error is seen in the revival of petty local quarrels of the factions, while rebellion is pointing its guns at the Capital of the nation—in the abandonment by the Democrats of their old organization everywhere, and in the declension of candidates nominated at Syracuse. The qualified support tendered to the Government in this time of peril,—the condemnation of measures rendered imperative by the circumstances of the times,—the covert sympathy for rebellion visible in the platform and resolutions of the late State Convention and in the columns of the leading Democratic organs, have aroused at once the patriotism and the indignation of the rank and file of the party. They will be accessories to no such half-way measures, to no halting in support of the Union. The discipline of party, the ties of political organization, are broken and destroyed by the perils of the times. The crisis calls for the sacrifice of political prejudices—the surrendering of partisan animosities, and an energetic and active union of all true men for the sake of the Union. The Democratic masses feel and appreciate these things, and are acting, and will continue to act with reference, not to the petty strifes between opposing factions, not to the rivalries and jealousies of partisan leaders, but with reference to their duties as citizens of a great nation that is imperiled by treason, and as patriots in view of the gigantic dangers which beset the Republic.

THE RAILROAD SLAUGHTER NEAR COCKEYSVILLE.—We are not prepared to justify the conduct of the officers in command of the detachment, which preceded this terrible calamity. Flushed with "a little brief authority" they doubtless went beyond the limits of their duty in order to overcome the delay at Harrisburgh. They were sent in that roundabout way against their wishes, and the detention excited their impatience and prompted the misguided and unwarrantable attempt to take forcible possession of the locomotives; still there was nothing to justify the wholesale slaughter which seems to have been contemplated by the managers of the train. There were some two hundred persons on the cars who had done no wrong, who were innocent of whatever there was of offence on the part of the officers in command of the detachment. The conduct of the engineer seems to have been simply atrocious. He appeared to have entertained the fiendish purpose of destroying the life of or maiming every person on the train. He dashed with lightning speed around curves and down grades, running with a recklessness to be accounted for only on the supposition that he intended to throw the cars from the track, and do what he thus could to kill his passengers. When remonstrated with, he only increased his speed, and when the crash came it was what every passenger expected, and what he must have known was at least highly probable.

This affair should be investigated, and if there be guilt on the part of those in charge of the train, it should be promptly and severely punished. Such recklessness of human life, such wholesale slaughter, should not be overlooked, nor suffered to go unwhipped of justice. And while the investigation may be in progress, it may not be amiss to inquire why troops from New-York are sent to Washington by the way of Harrisburgh? and why, when so circuitously sent, proper means of transportation are not provided for them?

Work Instead of Alms.

The annual problem of our social economy—what to do with the unemployed labor of the City?—presents itself as usual this season, and seems destined, as usual, to remain unsolved. Not that the solution is particularly difficult. Fortune has favored this country in its capacity for production. The food of all Europe might be obtained from the rich prairies and bottom-lands of the West. There is still a demand for the products of our soil from England, and our seaboard, and of course, parallel with this demand, continues the demand for labor for the Western households and farms. Wages still range high—considering the cost of living, probably double the rate here; in many districts so many of the males have enlisted for the war that hands enough to gather the harvest cannot be obtained. Everywhere the want of female labor is complained of, and it would appear that hundreds and thousands of able-bodied women could at once secure good homes and remunerative employment in most of the extreme Western States. Marvelous reports are circulated of the cheapness of provisions; we hear of corn at *five and six cents* a bushel, and even in some districts of its being used as fuel in the locomotives, such a drug has it become; of wheat at thirty cents, and of good beef at five cents a pound. Such prices cannot, of course, prevail generally; but it is certain that the expenses of living for a laboring man in many parts of the West are reduced down to the lowest scale. From a recent report of a Western agent of the Children's Aid Society, who has visited various States with the express object of ascertaining just what the demand for labor is, we learn that the best opportunity for families of laborers is presented in Minnesota and Wisconsin, while in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, there is a constant call for women of good character for housework.

The agent particularizes Winona, on the Mississippi, La Crosse, the neighborhood of St. Paul's, Minn., and Oshkosh, Wis., as places where at least five hundred laborers of sober habits and good character could at once be sent with advantage. Many other similar localities are pointed out in the same States. It is probable that within this month five thousand laboring men and women could find good situations in the West, where they could get fair wages and cheap provisions, and where their children might grow up under the best influences of American civilization. The same report estimates that the expense of forwarding each adult to the States mentioned above can be reduced as low as $15 per head; and this sum, it is believed, will be still further diminished by the payments of fares which many of the farmers will be willing to make in consideration of securing a good farm or house hand.

These facts are not new to the community. Almost every year they are presented by some of our benevolent societies interested in emigration. Every Autumn and Winter, a new load of pauperism is laid upon the shoulders of the City. The alms-houses and offices for distributing charity are crowded with able-bodied men and women, who are receiving alms, when they want or should have work. This Autumn of course furnishes a more melancholy crowd of the unemployed than ever before. We have always taxed ourselves to support them,—though this natural remedy was always open,—and we shall probably continue to tax. There is no one to join the severed links of demand and supply, and in this case, nature does not connect them. The various charitable associations of the City—with the exception of those engaged in the emigration of children—are restricted to another kind of assistance, than forwarding the unemployed to places of labor. It is difficult for individuals to do much that is valuable in this direction. The only body before whom it fairly comes, are the Commission who have charge of the charity of the City, whose reforms on Randall's or Blackwell's Islands, and whose excellent management of the almshouses, have called forth so much public approval.

With such public-spirited citizens as Messrs. GRINNELL, BELL and NICHOLSON, we are sure that the presentation of the subject above would secure it their faithful attention. We call upon them, then, as guardians of the public interests, to relieve the City of numbers of the able-bodied men and women now supported by them at public expense, and to provide some mode of placing them where they can earn their own living. We assume that each man or woman sustained by the Commissioners costs the City for food and clothing and care at least $2 a week. In seven weeks—perhaps in four, according to the facts presented above—he will cost just what the Board would have paid to place him where he could support himself, and be a benefit to the community; where his children might be educated, and he himself might have the consciousness of an independent, respectable man. The Commission would probably reply that they have not the means for such a scheme of emigration. But if they have the means to keep these poor men and women on public support, through a long Winter, they surely have means to forward them where they no longer need support.

The great obstacle probably is the fact that it has not before been done by our almsgivers. But evidently the plan is perfectly feasible. Let us get out of our routine, and merely give work instead of alms. That is all.

The months in which labor is in demand from the country are rapidly passing by. The Commissioners must act soon, if they would act with any public benefit. Let not another season go by, in which we have neglected the natural remedy Providence has afforded to this country for pauperism and the idleness of the able-bodied and strong-handed.

Breckinridge's Treason.

We publish in the TIMES to-day a speech just delivered by Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, at a great Secession barbecue given in Madison County, Ky. It was a very large gathering, and prominent Secessionists were present from many parts of the State. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, in this speech, has thrown off all disguise, and openly counsels and urges his fellow-citizens of Kentucky to *resist the laws of the United States* in respect to the tariff and *war-tax*. His language is bold, specific and unmistakable. And so far as his influence was required to carry the point, it was used successfully in persuading his hearers, who are citizens of the United States, to organize a policy of insurrection against the Government; for, after hearing the Senator's speech, and being moved thereto by his inflammatory appeals, they adopted resolutions, declaring that they would not obey the law levying a Government tax upon them. They are, therefore, with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE at their head, in open defiance of the Government, and rebels against the laws.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has not, perhaps, considered very maturely the full scope of his action. When a war is found, by the war-making power of the country, to exist, and measures are duly organized by Congress, on behalf of the people, to wage it, the whole nation is bound to accept the fact, and be governed by it, or fall under the universally recognized penalty of treason. It is found that war is made against the Government of the United States—whether by internal or external foes, it matters not. Congress has acknowledged the fact, and engaged in earnest hostilities, and laid a tax on the country to pay the necessary cost of subduing our foes and sustaining the Government. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, a Senator, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, openly counsels resistance to the law which lays the tax. In so doing, he as practically and efficiently gives "aid and comfort to the enemy," as if he were to spike our cannon, blow up our magazines, burn bridges, or scuttle ships that were to take the Union soldiers to the war. This is flagrant treason, and the Government owes it to the National safety to capture the traitor, and confine him in Fort Lafayette. Will it be done?

THE STATE CONVENTIONS.—The People's Union Convention at Syracuse effected an organization yesterday, and will be ready to treat the business which gathered it to-day. There is much to hope from the spirit of its proceedings thus far. There is an obvious determination to suspend all party obligations, and go heartily and unqualifiedly for the prosecution of the war; and if a similar temper prevails in the Republican Convention, which also assembles to-day, there will be no difficulty in forming so powerful a popular union that the miserable sediment of partisan Democracy left in Tammany and Mozart Halls will be purged by it out of existence. It is especially important that no questions of policy and no discussions of the Administration, and its merits and demerits, be introduced into the deliberations. There is a determination in certain quarters to exact a revolution in the Cabinet, and a conversion of the war for the Union into a war of universal emancipation; but for these things neither the President or the people are prepared, and they can only produce differences satisfactory to rebels and traitors, and to all others deplorable. What is wanted at this moment is such an exhibition of devotion as shall give the Administration assurance of unfaltering support, until it shall have brought the war to a triumphant conclusion, and the other results may be safely left to the development of events. Let the work done to-day at Syracuse be the work of the people: faction and fanaticism can afford to wait.

OUR CAUSE AND ITS FOREIGN ENEMIES.—With much hesitation we sacrifice a portion of our space this morning to a series of extracts from the columns of the London *Times*. The letter of the special correspondent at Washington, and the editorial articles, are the same in character, for they alike betoken the most relentless hostility to the Union, and use language of depreciation and discouragement, which, in this country, constitutes the capital stock of secession journalism, and leads occasionally to the incarceration of the writers upon allegations of treason. There can be no mistake upon this matter. The London *Times* is to-day as much an advocate of secession as the Charleston *Mercury* or the Richmond *Enquirer*. Its topics are the same as those discussed daily by such prints as the *News* and *Day Book*, and while they are handled with infinitely greater craft and ability, they are just as reckless, malignant and mischievous. The purpose of such writing is to write down the Union, to disparage the National courage, to undermine the National credit, and to hold up the holiest and noblest motives that ever actuated a people to ridicule and contempt. Such evidences of truculent hostility can only act as a tonic to our resolution, and give new energy to our prosecution of the war. Otherwise, the circulation of such sheets might well be prohibited.

A Princely Pupil for Our Naval School.

The next steamer from Havre and Southampton, now nearly due at this port, will bring the Prince DE JOINVILLE, with his son, a lad of some sixteen years of age, whom his father has decided to place in a United States Naval School. The circumstance will be regarded as complimentary to our country and its Navy. The school which will have the honor of receiving the princely pupil will probably be that now established at Newport, R. I., on board the United States ship *Constitution*. Some twenty years ago the Prince DE JOINVILLE visited this country on board the French ship-of-the line *Belle Poule*, which was anchored, during his stay in the United States, near the spot where the *Constitution* now lies. The son, who comes now to receive instruction in the Naval School of the United States, has for his mother a daughter of the Emperor of Brazil, and a Brazilian war vessel, which opportunely arrived in our harbor yesterday, will, no doubt, pay the illustrious visitors all the honors upon their arrival.

PORTRAIT OF GEN. McCLELLAN.—A cleverly executed portrait of Maj.-Gen. GEO. B. McCLELLAN has just been published by GEO. W. ELLIOTT, Franklin-square, at the remarkably low price of 25 cents. It is taken from the photograph owned by DR. MARQY—who is related to the General.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The North Briton at Quebec, and the Hammonia at New-York.

STATE OF TRANSATLANTIC POLITICS

FRANCE AND THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA.

More of Mr. Russell's American Correspondence.

Hostile Leading Articles in the London Times.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 29th, *via* Londonderry on the 30th of August, passed Father Point, *en route* to Quebec, at 4:20 yesterday morning.

The *North Briton* reports, passed steamships *Bohemian* and *United Kingdom*, the former bound to Liverpool, and the latter having British troops on board for Quebec.

The *North Briton* also reports seeing no ice in the straits of Belle Isle, but passing several icebergs outside.

The *North Briton* was detained eighteen hours off Cape Whittle. She has 153 passengers.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton on the 29th, arrived at this port last evening. The *Hammonia* brings $10,177 65 in specie.

The news by these arrivals have been anticipated by the *Africa*.

The new Galway and New-York screw line of steamers have selected Southampton for their headquarters.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of August.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Sonthampton on the 27th of August.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 29th of August.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, for New-York, has £88,000.

It is stated that leading houses in Liverpool have purchased fifteen thousand bales of Surat Cotton for shipment to New-York.

A terrible accident had occured on the Brighton Railway. Two excursion trains in collision in the tunnel. Twenty-three persons were killed and a considerable number injured.

Earl RUSSELL in a manifesto on the Spanish occupation of San Domingo, says that American forbearance cannot be calculated on as a permanent thing.

Lord PALMERSTON was installed with all the ancient ceremonies, Warden of the Cinque Ports at Dover, on the 28th of August. In a speech he delivered on the occasion, he eulogised the strong defensive measures adopted by England. He said that perfect defence was the only stable foundation of friendly relations with Foreign Powers. He alluded to Bull Run as an evidence of the powerlessness of men individually brave, but imperfectly drilled against an organized enemy.

A vessel having been chartered to convey a cargo of 500 Mormonites from Liverpool to America, *en route* to Utah, about 70 men, women, boys, and girls assembled, on Saturday, at the Eastern Square Terminus, under the charge of Elder JOSEPH GIBBS.

The American bark *California* had arrived at Hull, and reports being boarded by the privateer *Jefferson Davis*, about 150 miles Southeast of Bermuda. The privateer hoisted the French flag of distress, in consequence of which the Captain of the *California* bore down to her. The Commander of the *Jefferson Davis* requested the *California* to back topsails, as he wanted to send a letter on board. In place of the letter being handed in, the boat's crew—eight in number and armed to the teeth—boarded her and demanded the ship's papers, which were immediately delivered up. The cargo proved not of a nature (being pine and pitch) to suit them, they therefore let them go.

The Indian Government continue to publish reports from all parts of the country relative to the cotton-producing capabilities of India, which are represented to be equal to all wants, provided that a steady demand and good roads are established.

The *Moniteur*, of Aug. 26, contains the following: "Mr. ROEBUCK has recently affirmed that he knew of the existence of a convention by which Sardinia would be eventually ceded to France." We give a formal denial to this assertion. Not only does such a convention not exist, but even the thought of entering into negotiations on this subject with the Cabinet of Turin has never occurred to the Emperor's Government.

At the opening of the Conseil General for the Department of the Puy de Dome, Count MORNY, the President, said: "The internal embarrassments of almost all the Powers, and, above all, the words of the Emperor, remove all apprehensions of any war breaking out in which France could be engaged. France must direct her efforts towards labor."

The hearing in the appeal of the Mires case was progressing. The Attorney-General had argued in favor of the maintainance of the first decision.

The *Pays* denies the report that the Government had notified the Foreign Ambassadors that France would maintain the occupation of Rome.

The Minister of Marine proposes a large increase of the officers of the Navy, of which the Emperor approves, and says that a similar increase will be necessary again next year.

It is reported that Gen. DELLA ROVERE will take the Italian portfolio of War, and that Gen. BRIGNONE will replace him in the Lieutenantcy of Sicily.

The *gens d'armes*, police, and all bivouacs, have been withdrawn from the streets of Warsaw.

Gen. LAMBERT, the new Governor, had been formally received by the authorities of Warsaw.

Russia has proposed to the Porte to defer the decision on the question of the union of Moldavia with Wallachia for three years.

The Syrian Commissioners have had a conference on the question of the indemnity to be paid by the Porte. The latter had decided to send another Commission to Beyrout, competent to settle the question.

OMER PASHA had signed an armistice of ten days with the insurgents of Montenegro.

THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENCE IN AMERICA.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM DR. RUSSELL.

PREPARATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT—ITS SOLVENCY—ITS CHANCES OF SUCCESS—PRINCE NAPOLEON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1861.

For good or for evil, the issue between North and South is rapidly approaching to that which the South predicted and feared and the North at first disavowed and does not now altogether accept,—the struggle, if it continues, will be narrowed to a contest between Slavery and Abolition. It is not improbable that in a day or two the President will declare that all slaves within the lines of the United States Army become free. On the very last day of Congress the bill which sets free slaves belonging to rebels engaged in war was signed with reluctance by Mr. LINCOLN, and was all but lost by lapse of time, for, had he not been persuaded to overcome his scruples, the Congress would have adjourned without the signature of the President having been given to that act. Indeed, but for the prolongation of half an hour agreed upon the signature could not have been obtained, as the President at first refused peremptorily to put his name to the bill, alleging that "it will lose us Kentucky;" but there was a pressure of Senators put upon him, and he yielded at last, but ten minutes before the Houses rose. On such occasions the President comes down to his room in the Capitol, and affixes his name, or recives the official visits of the legislators, and if the clock had not been put back, and the sittings carried on beyond the time agreed upon for the adjournment, this bill could not have been presented to the Senate. But now, after the lapse of a few days, it is said that a step far in advance of that measure will be taken, and that the glove will be thrown down to the South and to the Democrats of the North as well. If so, there can be no longer any doubt as to the nature of the fight, or as to the means to be used in it, but it argues the possession of no common courage and self-reliance on the part of the Republicans to offer battle on the question at the very moment that the Democratic Convention of New-York has refused to act in common with the Republicans, and when "a peace at any price and compromise if you can party" is beginning to make itself heard in the Northern and Northwestern parts of the Union. In revolutions the moderate politicians who start up before the last act of the drama approaches, in order to become mediators, or to propose terms to the contending factions, are generally crushed betwixt the upper and nether millstones; but there are exceptions to that rule—the violent and fanatic sections are sometimes either neutralized, absorbed, or overcome by the *juste milieu*. Much as Americans might wish for such a result, and greatly as European politicians would really desire the reunion of the States by the agency of compromise, it is hoping against hope to expect they will be gratified.

Before Manassas some wonderful combination of good luck and dexterity on the part of "the devil of Compromise" might have led to an adjustment, or a patching up of the torn seams and tattered flags of the Republic. The North could not now in honor submit to amalgamation with all the taint of base metal on her part of the compound. The continent of America could not hold Northern men in the face of defeat, insult, and contempt from the men of the South. As well might the comrade of ancient Pistol hope to live on good conditions with his truculent friends because he had submitted quietly to the pulling of his nose and the kicking of his person as a basis of amity and equality. Philosophic statesmen, like Mr. SUMNER, may not be affected by such considerations. They look, like him, to great principles. Mere American politicians, caucus-mongers, wire-pullers, like Mr. BLAIR, do not appreciate any result which does not produce an immediate effect on the votes of the Houses, the appointments to office, or the legerdemain of official life, in which they are all glorying and disporting. Men who have studied patiently and long the whole of the political mechanism of the Union are so much enamored of the fineness of the machinery and the beautiful play of its parts that, like Mr. SEWARD, they think if all the bits are put together, a little oil applied, and the steam got well up, with a good whistle to clear the way against England or Spain, or some European Power, it is sure to preserve its consistency and run its course, as of yore.

Meantime troops are pouring into the neighborhood of the Capital. Although Gen. SCOTT is perfectly tranquil, and is quite satisfied the Confederates can make no aggressive movement without signal chastisement and defeat, *Gen. McClellan is most uneasy and apprehensive of danger, and is urgent in demanding more men.* He prefers his demands on all who come near him, and some Senator (one at least) was so much impressed by his statements that, on his own responsibility, and without any communication with the Government, he telegraphed to the Governor of his State to send on at once every regiment he could muster to Washington. Acting on his own account, and without Gen. SCOTT's knowledge, I apprehend, Gen. McCLELLAN has also from time to time sent regiments to points which he conceived to be menaced or most in need of reinforcements. He is very short in a proper complement of cavalry and field artillery. His troops are as raw as can be, the officers not a whit better as yet than the Bull Run officers. In fact, his Army is not a fighting-machine which can be handled as a whole, nor do I think the Confederates are much better in any way, except in cavalry. The material of some of the Northern regiments cannot be excelled. Splendid men, young, tall, robust, intelligent, and accustomed to adventure. If the workmen know their business, there is plenty of stuff to make a good Army in their hands. My estimate of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' forces in cavalry and guns was not far wrong, but by this time he has probably received reinforcements to his horse power, and has certainly increased his artillery. But, after all, what will another battle effect? Even if the result at Manassas be reversed, there is little likelihood that more will be done than increasing the feeling of bitterness between the extremists and a fresh loss of life, for the Federalists would be as little able to improve a victory as the Confederates were, and even the possession of Richmond or of Washington would not enable the victors to dictate peace. It is all very well to talk of an army of 500,000 men. It is a large force; but, if it be, America is still larger than its action. A rapid development of the railroad system has left parts of America in which this war must be waged destitute of ordinary roads, and the difficulty of moving provisions and *matériel* is enormous in comparison with any part of Europe. Nor is the country fit for such marches as can be made across the steppes, as in India, or in the open lands of Europe. Such roads as exist are generally cut deep in the soil, with high banks; the land is covered with forest, and the cleared fields are filled with stumps fatal to horse or wagon. Then there are great rivers and mountain passes foodless and desolate. An Army of 500,000 men scattered over the Southern frontier of the United States, with its right extending down into Missouri on the borders of Arkansas, and its left resting on Fortress Monroe, represents a feeble chain, which could be broken at any place. If it forms in strong corps, the difficulty of transportation of food and *matériel* arises. It is greater than one would imagine who has not seen how widely scattered is the population. The State of Georgia, for example, which is as large as all England, has less than a million of people. The further these corps advance the greater must become their difficulty. They must diverge as they advance, and the enemy will get in between them and operate in their rear and on the communications with their bases. The people of the South declare they are ready for a guerilla war, and the remarks I have made presuppose there is no large amount of Union feeling in any of the seceded States which would revive and become active on the appearance of a friendly army. If we were to judge of the States generally by what is taking place in Missouri, however, it would seem as if a large number of the inhabitants preferred to let Unionist and Secessionist fight it out by themselves. Gov. JACKSON and his friends—Gen. LYON and Col. SIEGEL—fight and retreat, advance and countermarch, and engage in numerous skirmishes, without adding one particle of force to the cause in which they are engaged, and the mass of the people stand neutral between them. Gov. WISE flies through Western Virginia before the Federalists, burning bridges and tearing up railroads, and the inhabitants, possibly, are disgusted equally with both sides. These desultory operations contribute little or nothing to the end of the war. And how the poor people suffer! We do not know what takes place in the South, but the cries of distress in the country exposed to the Federal troops are loud and lamentable. Generals issue orders, but the troops do not mind them. Houses are entered. Property is pillaged. Even in Maine, far removed from the rancor of hostilities, the mob has recently been showing its respect for freedom of opinion by attacking Democratic newspaper offices and destroying and burning all they could lay their hands on. In Maryland the voice of complaint is loud and indignant. Respectability of station and attachment to the Union avail but little. One officer in command at Alexandria, within sight of the White House, is obliged to recommend the people to fix the Stars and Stripes on all their property and over all their houses, and then he promises, if that does not do, to make strict inquiry into the cases of outrage. One does not know where to look for a solution of the difficulties which are springing up on all sides. Not the least of them is the dangerous socialist movement, which I foretold some time ago, among the working classes in the Northern cities, where we may yet hear the terrible cry of the French Revolution reëchoed by the masses whom the war has plunged into poverty. New-York, Boston, Philadelphia may well grow pale at the thought. These mass meetings which demand bread or work from the Government mean no good, but at present they only indicate approaching danger rather than its actual presence; and, meanwhile, the expenditure of the Government is going on at the rate of one million two hundred thousand (1,200,000) dollars a day! A rain of paper money is threatened. But the capitalists see the mischief too clearly to abandon the Government in its extremity, and it is said here that Mr. CHASE has succeeded in the object of his interview with the moneyed men of New-York, and is hopeful of success in getting all the money he wants on tolerable terms. Of all this you will receive more accurate accounts from your regular correspondent at New-York. With the new Treasury notes at 4 per cent. below par in Wall-street, the future was indeed lowering. Has it ceased to be so? Even GARIBALDI, whom some people believe to be coming out here, can scarcely give the Government sunshine unless he brings out with him a loan from France and England, and if anything could induce these countries to make an advance, it would be the pleasant tone adopted towards them both by the American journals.

If the moneyed people hold back there can be no doubt the churches are coming to the rescue, and as the congregations melt away into the ranks, their pastors follow them "a-colonelling." Bishop and General LEONIDAS POLK, of the Southern army, has been followed by a number of his clergy to the camp, and one of them lately wrote a most affecting letter to one of his reverend brethren in the North, in which he declared with the unction of a Covenanter that he would smite hip and thigh the aforesaid reverend brother if he encountered him in the flesh on Southern soil. The religion of the South is fervid. No Canaanite was ever in worse case in Israelitish hands than will the Black Republican be who may find himself in the grip of good, God-fearing Georgians or Carolinians. There has been a blessing of flags and a cursing of enemies all over the States, the like of which has never been seen since the time of the Crusades—let us say in a general fashion. As one of the colored brethen observed of a celebrated Baptist minister whom he followed in Savannah, "We don't care much for him blessing; but his 'cussin' is jist bewtiful and make we feel awful happy." But cursing is generally done, it must be said, by implication. Notwithstanding the great expenditure there is but little excitement visible at Washington, unless one goes into the War and Navy Departments, where crowds of contractors block up the passages, each waiting for his interview with an unhappy Minister or his representative. In America these personal interviews are the rule. Each man is entitled, perhaps by the theory of the Constitution, to walk in and take out his own share of the public time; but the pressure is so great that some men have been there for a week or ten days without seeing the particular person they desired to favor. The streets are now clear of soldiers. The galloping of orderlies is very much reduced in proportion as things get into order, and on the other side of the river there is incessant drilling and plenty of hard work, principally in completing a great abattis from Fort Ellsworth, at Alexandria, across the front of the position. None of this, however, is seen in the Capital itself.

It would seem as if the torpor which prevails at Washington had its counterpart at Richmond. The Southern papers attribute the inactivity to design—"a great 'coup' soon to be made, and it is necessary to be cautious and to be silent." On both sides the utmost care is taken to screen such movements as may take place; passes are strictly examined at all the exits and entrances of the Northern camps. Gen. McDOWELL, who was in attendance on Prince NAPOLEON last Thursday, was stopped by one of his own sentries because his pass was not *en règle*. Gen. BEAUREGARD evinces the utmost sensitiveness in respect to any approach to his lines. Prince NAPOLEON was, however, received with feelings stronger than respect by the Confederates.

On Thursday morning early the Prince started with M. MERCIER, the French Minister, and his suite, from Washington, and proceeded to Alexandria, attended by Gen. McDOWELL, who provided him with an escort of United States cavalry. On arriving at the outposts the General returned, and the Prince's party went on till they met the Confederate pickets, by whom, after a brief delay, they were permitted to pass on towards Fairfax. I know but little of what happened, except that the Prince saw Gen. BEAUREGARD and Gen. JOHNSTON, and slept at the quarters of the latter; that he examined the battle-field as far as the horrible odor would permit; and that he returned late on Friday evening, pretty well satisfied that there was not much to choose between the two armies, but that the Nationalists were on the whole the better of the two, and that he would take them for choice. Gen. BEAUREGARD did not make a very good impression on the Prince, it is said, although his French is natural to him as a New-Orleans Creole. It is said by the people who can see a long way into milestones that the Prince will certainly propose an arbitration, and that his visit is made with the object of securing for France the position which would certainly be given to the Power that might render an agreement possible. Mr. SEWARD not only exhibited an inclination to let the Prince go, if he liked—he seemed to think it would not be possible to find any sound reasons to object to the expedition. Now, it strikes an outsider that if the United States Government was angry with Great Britain for placing the Confederate States Army on the footing of belligerents, and if it has always maintained that the troops of the Confederate States Army, so called, are rebels, the visit of the heir to the Throne of France, *minus* one in the present Imperial succession, attended by a United States General and escort to the camp of the rebels and to the Generals in command of them, with the sanction of the United States Government, and the return of the party to the United States lines, is one of the most extraordinary cases that has ever been permitted to occur by any Government in the world. I doubt if any neutral prince would have been allowed to pass from the Allied lines into Sebastopol and to have returned to the Allies by either side; but there could be no "if" in the matter at all, had the one side considered and proclaimed the other to be rebels. It was late on Friday when the Prince returned, and on Saturday he left Washington for the North, in company with M. MERCIER.

His visit will be construed in many ways, none of them just—the significance of the act will be magnified and its importance exaggerated. People here cannot understand that an illustrious personage traveling *incognito* as a neutral can visit both camps without impropriety, and that he is animated by no other desire than that of seeing with his own eyes the actual condition of the contending parties. In itself, again, the visit of the Prince will be regarded as nothing less than an act of preparation for the formal recognition of the Confederacy. With characteristic good taste, the only journal in the world capable of such mingled folly and insolence selects the occasion of the French Prince's visit to accuse France of a secret hostility to the United States and to denounce the Prince himself as a spy, and in an excess of absurdity, which really looks as if the paper in question were in the pay of some bitter enemies of the United States who are determined on its ruin, this journal, having asserted that France is encouraged by England, which will soon follow her example, to break the blockade and recognize the Southern Confederacy, demands by way of conciliating the two great maritime Powers of the world that a force shall be immediately prepared by the Secretary of the Navy to resist the united fleets on seas where at the present moment he has failed in establishing a blockade before his own ports. However, this is of a piece with similar conduct, and can only be explained on the ground already suggested.

In nothing is the weakness of the Federal Government more strikingly shown than in those questions on maritime rights on which it was wont to maintain such defiant language and haughty attitude. It stigmatizes Southern privateers as pirates, and treats them as prisoners of war. Let us now see what will be done in the case of those men who were saved off the wreck of the Confederate vessel *Petrel*, the stolen property of the United States, commanded by Confederate officers, which actually engaged a United States' frigate and was sunk by her.

Every sea-going vessel of the United States, except five, which are now being refitted, is in active employment, the great majority of the vessels afloat are sailing ships, and it will be observed with surprise that the new steamers ordered comprise a number of paddlewheel vessels. Of 1,354 commissioned officers in the Navy, 342 were from the Confederate States, of whom 321 have resigned, and it is feared that there are many officers in the service whose hearts are not in the right place on this question, or who, to use the American slang, are "not square on the goose."

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE WAR.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF RESTORING THE UNION.

Were England at this moment to announce to the world its intention to make the speediest possible conquest of France, or were France to make the same declaration as to England, the world would laugh at the egregious folly that had inspired the design and prompted the boast. The world would grant that, supposing either people to be infatuated enough, and obstinate enough, it could inflict enormous and irreparable injuries on the other, but only at the cost of equal injuries to itself. The ball once started, Fortune might befriend this side or that; it might give to either great victories or periods of advantage; it might even place one eventually over the head of the other, but still only at a cost utterly out of proportion to the value of the miserable result. Now, that is the case of the two Confederacies across the Atlantic, where the surviving half of *an effete Federal Union* has undertaken to reduce the other half to its Federal duties. We say that this is the case, but before we proceed a step further, it is necessary to observe that the case of the Northern Americans is in some important respects more difficult than ours would be. They are not so united as we have always found ourselves in war. Their Border States feel a divided allegiance. They have to protect more than a thousand miles of land frontier, including one closely beleagured position surrounded by foes or ill-affected adherents. Speaking the same language as their foe, they have no means of excluding spies from their lines, or even traitors from their ranks. They have to make a standing Army and a fleet. They have to learn the first elements of tactics, and even military discipline. They are without soldiers, or officers to command and to train them. Their revenue, at its best, before the war, was only just sufficient to meet the interest of the debt likely to be incurred by two years of the war on its present scale. That revenue, however, is, to begin with, maimed by the loss of the seceders and by the stoppage of traffic, so that it is questionable whether it will be possible to do more than repair that loss by the new taxes now imposed. American credit is not so good as British, nor is the credit of a Federal Union *in process of dissolution likely to be equal to that of a united people.* Lastly, war, which changes its character according to circumstances, establishes special rules of probability for different localities. The one rule established by all American warfare is that the advantage is on the side of the defence. Our offensive operations always failed against fortified positions, against breastworks thrown up in a night, against forests full of an invisible foe; against heat, hunger and thirst; against the ever imminent flank attack; against the certainty that every step diminished the number, the strength and the munitions of our own men, and increased those of the enemy. The present war might, for its incidents, be a chapter in our own disastrous wars on that soil. The Northerners have advanced upon a fortified position, but a day's march from Washington. *They have arrived at the point with a force already melting away, far short of the list on paper, beaten with heat, hunger, thirst and a long march, and surprised on both flanks by the sudden outpourings of railways.* While this has occurred in Virginia, almost within sight of Washington, a column of 8,000 Federalists, advancing against a foe thrice their number, has met with the same fate, no doubt for much the same reasons, at Springfield, four or five hundred miles to the West,—*as if in order to warn the Northern States that what has happened is no accident, no result of peculiar circumstances or personal failure, but by inevitable rule.*

There is only one enterprise which can be compared to this, and that is the First Napoleon's gigantic, but infatuated, attempt upon Russia. That was a case of a great political alliance, as grand as a Federal Union, comprising the best, the wealthiest, and the most populous part, and the best soldiers on the Continent of Europe, advancing into a territory, the sparse and poor poulation of which scarcely surpassed that of the invading host. Winter might be the immediate cause, but it was also the apology of the tremendous rout that ensued. If any one will attempt to compare the means of the Federalists with those of NAPOLEON, he will find them far inferior in every respect; *while there is no doubt that the Southern States are far more able to defend every point, every position, every line in their territory, than the Russians were in theirs.* They have mountainous ranges instead of steppes; they have a population accustomed to carry arms, and only too glad to use them; they have railways, and abundance of food *and other necessaries of war.* They are evidently superior in generalship, and in the social organization best adapted for war. The result is that thus far they have shown they can dispute every inch, and keep the invader always under the apprehension of being either outflanked or driven back upon his own capital. Against all this it can only be said that the Northern States have the preponderance in white men, in money, and in credit. These would indeed be important considerations if the Southern States were invading the Northern, and seriously preparing to drive every armed Northerner into the St. Lawrence. They would be important if this were the ordinary case of two countries at war with one another. But it is not. The Northerners are engaged in the reduction of the Southerners. They are acting on the offensive against a foe which, on its own land, is content to act on the defensive, excepting only that, should the opportunity occur, it would advance its line of defence to include the Capital. Experience shows that under ordinary circumstances a comparatively small population, with little money and means of war, is sufficient for a very good defence.

We are in a condition to offer advice. We can advise the Northern States of America, as we can advise the legitimate Princes and the despotic Courts of Europe. Let the statesmen at Washington only do what England has done before a hundred times, and what all Europe has done, is doing, and will still do. It is not "Old World" advice. It is not of the leaven that WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN felt it their mission to extirpate. It is the very latest and newest lesson of human affairs; much newer than steam, the electric telegraph or rifled cannon. Do the Northern States really belong to the New World, or are they only a bit of the Old World, *with all its pride, its bigotry, and its tyranny, stranded on the Western shore of the Atlantic?* The advice we give them is what they have taught us before, and we only say to them, as many a son may say to his father, "Practice what you teach." *Let the Northern States "accept the situation," as we did eighty years ago upon their own soil; as Austria did two years ago at Villafranca and Zurich.* Let them count the cost before they march forth to drive half a million armed men a thousand miles across their own country into the Gulf of Mexico. Let them consider whether they can do what NAPOLEON could not do in the plenitude of his power, with many times their number, their stores, their credit, and, above all, their military skill and experience, his school of Generals, and his supply of veterans. *What they purpose to do and be is not only to be as good as the Southerners, or a little the better, but overwhelmingly superior.* Are they? Is not this an overweening opinion of themselves? Can they drive the Southerners like a flock of sheep, smoke them out of their own nests like wasps, ferret them like rabbits, and bag them like game? Let them just look forward a little, and consider the probable state of things next year, and the year after, and twenty years hence. Even we who sang such songs of triumph in 1814 and 1815, felt that we and all Europe would have done much better to think what we were about in 1793. If a clear foresight shows, and must show, *that there must be two Federations, and that on no other footing will peace ever be made,* it will be much better that it should come to pass after one year's war than after ten or twenty. It is not as if the Union or two Unions were the only alternative. As the war proceeds, no man can tell what new Powers and combinations may arise, and particularly how far the Western States will endure the taxes and financial obligations necessary for the war. The advice we offer is only what the Americans have given to all the world. It is a hank of their own cotton,—a pipe of their own tobacco. Let them consider what they can do, and what neither they nor all the world can do. *At present they are only giving a triumph to many a foe, for there is not a circle of old absolutist statesmen and diplomats who do not read the story of their difficulties and reverses with a bitter smile.* They will hear with at least respect, perhaps with disappointment, that the North and South have agreed to part friends.

THE NEW AMERICAN BUDGET.

These calculations, surprising as their results will appear, are made upon an assumption exceedingly favorable to the Americans. We have been supposing, for argument's sake, that the newly-imposed taxes will actually be found to produce the revenue expected from them; but it is clear that no such belief is entertained by the Americans themselves. The official Estimates proceeded, to begin with, on the theory that all the seceded States were still contributors to the Federal exchequer,—an assumption which was perhaps necessary from a constitutional point of view, but which renders the conclusions utterly fallacious. Even in the Northern States it is not expected that the levy will prove productive, and our correspondent, indeed, roundly declares of all the recent assessments that "not one shadow of truth has been adduced to prove that any one of them will answer the end." We confess that we are not surprised at these views. A budget which taxes the watch in a man's pocket, while it allows the exemptions claimed by Western farmers, and which limits an income-tax to three per cent. on incomes above £160, while it aggravates the restrictions of an extravagantly protective tariff, is not likely to prove a very successful engine for raising money. Nevertheless, as there is no doubt whatever about the current rate of expenditure, and as what is spent must be furnished from some source or other, the requisite number of millions must be found. In other words, what the taxes fail to produce—and that the deficit will infallibly be a heavy one is certain—must be raised by additional loans, so that in all human probability the proportion borne by loans to taxation in the ultimate form of the budget, will be even greater than it appears to be at present.

Such conclusions as these are little calculated to inspire us with any faith in the superiority of Democratic institutions as tending to public economy and peace. We are fairly entitled to say that on no one point has the model Government of our "advanced" politicians been found to support the pretensions which were ascribed to it. The Americans rushed into the war as recklessly as any nation could have done. The Peace Party among them never obtained anything like such a hearing as was accorded to our peacemakers at home. Every offer of arbitration was rejected with the fiercest contempt. They are conducting their war with such incredible prodigality that observers used to the extravagance of camps and campaigning are astounded at the spectacle, and, to complete the picture, they are providing for this enormous outlay in the most improvident and costly fashion. *Being unwilling to tax themselves, they resort to borrowing, and are raising loans at a rate which will soon make their National Debt one of the heaviest in the world.* We can only hope, indeed, that a policy so recklessly adopted, may soon bring with it, as an unavoidable consequence, the termination of the strife. If financial embarrassments should furnish the surest road to peace, the sooner they are experienced the better. We can assure the Americans that war is not likely to become cheaper, nor borrowing easier, as months pass on. The course of such things is very different. Each campaign opens new fields, absorbs new Armies, and creates new charges. The great ball of debt, when once set rolling, will gather and grow till its dimensions outstrip all speculation. *In our belief, the forcible subjugation of the South would prove a hopeless task, even if all the States of the North poured their wealth unsparingly into the Federal Exchequer, but if they attempt to defray its accumulating charges with money borrowed at 7 per cent., they will find themselves engaged in an expenditure which no country in the world could ever support.*

ORGANIC CHANGES IN THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

It has been said that a strong Government means nothing else than a weak people. If this maxim be true, the democratic institutions of the United States are now being subjected to a severe strain. War has called forth a degree of public spirit and of attachment to the Union highly creditable to Republican loyalty, but it has made serious inroads on the integrity of the Republican form of Government. Ever since the boundaries of the Constitution were traced by its early founders, the weakness of the Executive has been guarded as the palladium of American liberty. Except a vast patronage, few of the prerogatives by which monarchs make their personal influence felt were vested in the chief magistrate. He was, indeed, to be the most powerful of citizens, but his strength, like that of a captive giant, was to be exerted under the direction of the sovereign people. Short as was his tenure of office, and stringent as were the securities exacted for his good behavior, his every act was watched with a more than Venetian jealousy. European observers, struck with the helplessness and insignificance of the President in time of peace, were tempted to predict that he would become a mere cipher in time of sedition or war, and the vacillation of Mr. BUCHANAN when the secession crisis occurred went far to confirm that impression. The last four months have revealed to us, and perhaps to the Americans themselves, the fallacy of such anticipations. The stability of the Federal Constitution has been severely tried, and it has not come unscathed out of the trial; but the damage sustained has not been on the side of authority, but on that of liberty. The Northerners would not borrow our experience, but they have already bought their own, and less than half a year of civil war has wrung from them concessions of principle that would have satisfied Lord NORTH and GEORGE III. They have taken up arms for a political idea, but who that has watched the pace at which organic changes have been hurried through Congress in a month's session would undertake to say that this idea will long retain its identity, or that the Government which makes peace will be essentially the same as that which declared war?

It is a proof of President LINCOLN's knowledge of American character that he forosaw and "discounted," so to speak, this reaction at the earliest moment. The suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, which has so often jeopardized the existence of English Cabinets, has been ratified without any formidable opposition. The seizure of all the private telegrams at the Northern stations has been hailed as an unexceptionable piece of "smartness." One Act after another has been passed, almost by acclamation, to strengthen the hands of the Central Government. A mere perusal of their titles, reminding us of our own statute-book in troublous times, gives us some insight into the legislation of the session. We have "An Act to authorize a National Loan;" "An Act for the Temporary Increase of the Navy;" "An Act to increase the Present Establishment of the United States;" "An Act to provide for the Suppression of Rebellion and Resistance to the Laws of the United States;" "An Act to define and punish certain Conspiracies;" a supplementary "Act to protect the Commerce of the United States and Punish the Crime of Piracy;" "An Act for the Better organization of Military Establishments;" "An Act to punish certain Crimes against the United States;" "An Act to confiscate Property used for Insurrectionary Purposes;" another Loan Act; another Act for increasing the Army, and two Acts for raising the pay of all the officers and privates in the service. Talk of Lord SIDMOUTH's Six Acts! Why, the "vigorous measures" of a limited monarchy are mild palliatives compared with the desperate self-coercion of a Republic in extremities, and the liberty of the subject is a far more awkward thing to handle than the liberty of the citizen. We have before us a copy of one of these Acts—that for the better organization of military establishments—and, though it does not actually confer upon the President, as has been supposed, the right of dismissing officers at pleasure, it clothes him with an authority which WASHINGTON at the height of his popularity never enjoyed, and secures an effective unity of military administration for which MARLBOROUGH sighed in vain. The extraordinary confidence reposed in Gen. McCLELLAN, and the summary powers of military discipline, extending even to the appointment of a Provost-Marshal in Washington, with which he has been armed, testify to a new sense of the value of subordination. But a still more striking, and even comical illustration of the same prevailing sentiment, is to be found in the language held by one of our New-York contemporaries. This journal, with a "morbid craving for dishonor" never paralleled by the French Press in its most servile days, invokes the suppression by authority of discouraging intelligence from the seat of war. It speaks in a vein of sublime penitence of the "unbridled licence of our Northern Press, free from the wholesome censorship which keeps that at the South in due subordination to authority." We trust this confession will not fall into the hands of Count PERSIGNY, or he will strengthen his apology for a licensing system with a more modern authority than the acts of our Hanoverion Kings.

How long will this fit of self-restraint last? Will the Unionists of the North submit awhile, at the outset of the war, to Mr. LINCOLN, as the Athenians submitted to PERICLES, only to relapse into their old impatience of all individual ascendancy. Or shall we suppose that a deep and permanent change has come over the spirit of American Democracy, as observed by DE TOCQUEVILLE, and that the terrible advance of universal equality, "in the midst of the ruins which it has made," has at length met with a check? Are we to recognize in the present crisis one of those grand climacterics in the history of nations during which the current of life sometimes seems to shift its channel and to flow more equably for the future? Or, again, discarding all metaphors and arguments from analogy, shall we yield to the suspicion that the time predicted by Lord MACAULAY, when the "Jeffersonian policy" should break down under the pressure of distress and discontent, has already overtaken America and marred the great experiment which she was conducting before the world? For our own part, we are not disposed to adopt too hastily any of these hypotheses. The course of events in America has hitherto disconcerted, not vague conjecture only, but sober calculation. No one thought that the North was in earnest about going to war, but they soon pledged themselves too deeply to retract, and the survile insurrection, which was to break out upon the first invasion of Southern soil, has never yet taken place. The party dissensions of the North seemed incurable, and probably no man in America believed that Democrats and Republicans would rally round Mr. LINCOLN to revenge the insults to National property. *As for vast armaments and regular warlike estimates, it was against all probability that a practical and commercial nation would ever endure them.* Every one of these suppositions, and even the reasonable presumption that a reverse would wound the American vanity to the quick, and raise a clamor for vengeance throughout the North, have proved to be unfounded. Warned by this lesson we are not rash enough to frame any hypothesis concerning the erratic orbit of a Transatlantic revolution. The last returns of the imports at New-York show a deplorable state of commerce, but we cannot pretend to say that this will have any effect in staying the progress of the war. We hear of waste and peculation in the military establishments so great that each soldier costs the United States twice as much as our own, and each volunteer a great deal more; of a total expenditure of $1,000,000 per diem; of frequent desertions, and of much ill-feeling between the two branches of the Army. But the advocates of peace can scarcely get a hearing, and, judging of the future by the present, it will not surprise us if we live to hear our cousins boasting that their Budgets are the most exorbitant and their National Debt the biggest and the most rapid of growth in creation.

Arrival of the City of Manchester off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool 28th, *via* Queenstown 30th, passed Cape Race at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press. She reports having encountered very strong head winds during the whole passage. She has £87,800 in specie, 67 cabin and 178 steerage passengers—all well. Her advices have been anticipated.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER TICKET-SWINDLING CASE—PETER KELLY made a charge against JAMES McCARRON, who keeps a ticket office at No. 146 Liberty-street, before Justice KELLY, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, for selling him a ticket which was worthless. He alleges that he applied to the accused for a passage ticket, either to Bremen or Havre, he was not particular which. Instead of such a one, he received a ticket for Liverpool on the *Harvest Queen*, of the Black Ball line of packets, for which he paid $18, which ticket was not a genuine one. The magistrate held McCARRON to bail in $5,000 to answer.

A SAILOR DROWNED.—JOHN ORMSBY, a hand on the schooner *Centurion*, of Hunter's Point, was drowned on Saturday evening in the East River, while intoxicated. His body was yesterday found in the dock at the foot of Fifth-street, East River, and Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon it. Deceased was a native of New-York, 45 years of age.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND CHARITY HOSPITAL.—We call attention to the announcement of this institution in another column. The lectures, which commence next Monday, are of an exceedingly interesting character.

The Fire in Murray-street—Loss, $130,000.

Following are the estimated losses and insurances by the fire in Murray-street on Monday night. The total damage foots up $130,000, and the total insurances $276,100. The Fire Marshal has the circumstances attending the fire under examination, as it is believed to have been caused by an incendiary.

NO. 45 MURRAY-STREET.

First floor and basement, LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, dry goods auctioneers. Loss, $30,000; insured for $40,000 in the following Companies: New-York Equitable, East River, National, Metropolitan, Commonwealth, Jersey City, and three other companies, names unknown.

Second floor, E. S. WHEELER & Co., manufacturers of buttons. Loss, $18,000; insured for $20,000 in the Continental, Grocers and other City Companies. The books and papers of this Company were saved in one of "Herring's Patent Safes," a certificate of which fact is published elsewhere.

Third floor, L. HEIDENHEIMER & Co., assignees of UHLMAN & LITNAU, importers of embroideries. Loss about $6,000; fully insured.

Fourth floor, ISAAC BERNARD, assignee of WEINSTEIN & Co., dealers in clothing. Loss about $5,000; insured for $8,000; Central Park, $3,000; New-York Etna, $5,000.

Fifth floor, ISAAC H. STEIN, dealer in shirts. Loss, $3,500; insured for $5,000, as follows: Relief, $2,500; Merchants, $2,500. B. HEITZ, assignee of HECHT & FRIEDLANDER, dealers in shirts, also occupied part of the fifth floor. Loss $2,500; insured for $2,500 in the Gebhard Insurance Co.

The building is owned by F. W. HUTCHINGS. It is damaged to the extent of $20,000; fully insured, but Mr. HUTCHINGS' clerk refused to furnish a list of the companies.

NO. 47 MURRAY-STREET.

First floor, basement and cellar, occupied by M. & E. DITTMAN & Co., dealers in boots and shoes. Loss by water, $6,000; insured for $18,000 in the following companies: Relief, Clinton, Brooklyn, Central Park, Mechanics and Traders.

Second, fourth and fifth floors, occupied by SCHANCK & HOTOP, importers of fancy dry goods. Loss by fire and water, $25,000; insured for $69,000 in the following companies:

Merchants	$5,000	Citizens	$5,000
Continental	5,000	Manhattan	5,000
Mech. & Traders	5,000	Ins. Co. N. America	5,000
Hartford	5,000	Eagle	5,000
Firemen's	4,000	Franklin, Penn	5,000
Germania	2,000	Royal	8,000
Liverp'l & London	12,000		
Total			$69,000

Third floor, S. D. NAIRNE, importer of fancy goods; loss $6,000; insured for $18,500, as follows:

Lorillard	$1,500	Humboldt	$2,000
Commerce	5,000	Resolute	2,500
Long Island	2,500	Liverpool & London	5,000

The building is owned by D. R. MARTIN, and is damaged about $5,000; insured for $20,000 in the Merchants and another City Company.

NO. 43 MURRAY-STREET.

Basement, occupied by MATTHEWS & Co., dealers in shirts; loss, by smoke and water, $500; insured for $15,000, as follows: Niagara, $5,000; City, $5,000; People's, $5,000.

First floor, S. S. KNAPP & Co., furnishing goods; loss about $4,000; insured for $15,000 in the following companies: Peter Cooper, $5,000; Broadway, $5,000; Phœnix, $5,000.

Damage to building about $400; fully insured.

The stock of dry goods owned by B. EVERTSON, No. 41 Murray, was slightly damaged by water; insured for $12,000; in the New-York Etna, $5,000; Mechanics and Traders, $4,000; Mercantile, $3,000.

The upper part of the building was but slightly damaged.

The loss by this fire is $130,000.

Total insurance, $276,100.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

WARREN-STREET.

No. 45 Warren-street, occupied by SUTTON, BEACH, & Co., dealers in cloths, on the first floor and basement, was damaged by water and smoke, about $500; insured for $20,500 as follows: City, $5,000; New-York Fire and Marine, $5,000; Firemen's, $5,000; Howard, $5,000; Market, $600.

[Advertisement.]

Before marching to battle, soldiers should provide themselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. They are invaluable in Small-pox, Fevers, &c.

Great Fire in Murray-street.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1861.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.:

Gents—We have just recovered from the ruins of our store, No. 45 Murray-st., which was destroyed by fire last night, our Safe, (which was one of your Herring's Patent Champion,) and we are highly pleased to state that the contents are in a perfect state of preservation, not a *word in all our valuable books and papers* but what *is as perfect* as before the fire.

Not a vestige of our stock remains, except the safe and its contents. The fire was extremely hot, and the safe was in the ruins eighteen hours, and has proved itself all you represented it to be—*fire-proof.*

Yours, E. S. WHEELER & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring and Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

MARSHALL—MARSHALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, by Rev. Geo. C. Pennell, JOSEPH H. MARSHALL to MARY D. MARSHALL, both of Port Chester, N. Y.

LACOMBE—BURCKLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. JAMES P. LACOMBE to Miss MARY C. BURCKLE, daughter of Emanuel Burckle, all of this City.

HASTINGS—CURTIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, EASTBURN HASTINGS to ADELAIDE CURTIS, all of this City.

DIED.

BASSETT.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 9, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ANNA MARIA, wife of Geo. W. Bassett, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 105 East Broadway, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

McDERMOTT.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 8, ELIZA, wife of Michael J. McDermott, and beloved sister of William, Michael, John, James and P. D. Kilduff, aged 30 years and 1 day.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of her brothers, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Kate, No. 141 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

SWART.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 10, MARY JANE, only daughter of David D. and Caroline E. Swart, aged 4 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 145 Clinton-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHEATLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 10, at No. 9 Bleecker-st., Mrs. MARIANNE L. WHEATLEY, widow of the late John Wheatley.

SEALEY.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Sept. 9, of dysentery, EMILY, only daughter of the late Richard Sealey, Esq., aged 19 years, 10 months and 28 days.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at Grace Church, Consilyea, near Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Her remains will be taken to Manhasset, L. I., for interment.

STERLING.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 10, SHERMAN H. STERLING, in the 56th year of his age.

Particulars of the funeral in to-morrow's (Thursday's) paper.

BELTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, Col. F. S. BELTON, United States Army.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

DEWEY.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, HARRIET, daughter of Joseph S. and Harriet Dewey, aged 20 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, 126th-st., near 3d-av., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock.

HARRIS.—At Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., suddenly, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, only son of E. C. Harris, aged 16 years and 2 months.

HAY.—At Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, of consumption, SARAH C., wife of De Witt A. Hay.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 481.—SEPT. 10, 1861.
70, 4, 44, 20, 17, 1, 54, 75, 3, 49, 46, 18.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 482.—SEPT. 10, 1861.
38, 33, 7, 47, 65, 51, 34, 56, 35, 32, 48, 50, 53.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of WOOD, EDDY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD retiring.

The business will be conducted in future by the remaining partners, under the style and title of MURRAY, EDDY & CO., with whom or with Mr. WOOD all settlements may be made. MURRAY, EDDY & CO.

COVINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2, 1861.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y., Successors of Chase & Co.

PEOPLE WHO ARE SICK OF COMMON-place fiction and dull tales, and want to read something really interesting, will not be disappointed, if they buy the first part of Col. WALTER DUNLAP's new story of "THE HUNTED LIFE," in this week's NEW-YORK LEDGER.

WOULD YOU MAKE YOUR WIFE HAPPY?

Carry home the LEDGER to-night.

COL. WALTER B. DUNLAP, THE AUTHOR of "THE HUNTED LIFE; A STORY OF ADVENTURE IN THE FAR WEST," now being published in the LEDGER is the same military genius who wrote the popular Forest Sketches.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific institution of the day.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
BOMBAY, September, 1860. }

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution, and its theory and practice. Others, who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, &c.

One of the leading Grafenberg Medicines is the
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 per bottle. ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☜

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-st., New-York.

Consumptives, and ladies afflicted with severe or chronic uterine or constitutional maladies, or irregularities, and those wishing care, skill or seclusion at time of confinement, can be received as patients in the Institute Buildings.

☞ FOR TERMS, ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

MILITARY.

GREASY MECHANICS,
ATTENTION!

The so-called Southern Chivalry, in their attempt to degrade honest labor, would place the Northern Mechanic on the same grade as the "Southern Slave."

They call us Northern mudsills and greasy mechanics. Shall we submit to Southern rebels and enslave our children? NO!

Then, fall in, machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, boiler-makers, railroaders, wagon-makers, and mechanics of all kinds. Join the

ENGINEERS' AND ARTISANS' REGIMENT,

which has been accepted, and is now in camp. Head-quarters, corner Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York, over the Exchange office.

Men joining this regiment are mustered into service and are under pay at once, and receive 40 cents per day over infantry pay when on mechanical work.

THE PARROTT BATTERY,

a battery of six new rifled field pieces, presented by Mr. R. P. Parrott, of the West Point Foundry, is attached to this regiment.

Every officer is required to pass a strict examination.

Each volunteer is entitled to 50 cents for every 20 miles he travels to the City of New-York to be mustered in, and 50 cents for every 20 miles he travels from the place where he is mustered out to New-York City, and at that time $100 in addition.

The families of volunteers in this regiment will be provided for by the authorities.

The enlistment is as infantry for THREE YEARS or DURING THE WAR.

Colonel—EDWARD W. SERRELL. Lieutenant-Colonel—JAMES F. HALL.

MEXICO!
FIRST SCOTT LIFE GUARD,
Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
Col. ALFRED W. TAYLOR.

By order of Gen. Dix, this regiment will be increased to the Government standard of 1,046 men immediately. Able-bodied men only will be accepted; those who have seen active service preferred. This regiment was mustered into the United States service the 2nd of May last for two years, and has seen active service at Newport's News, Va., and is now stationed at Havre de Grace, Md. Many of the officers and men have served on the battle-fields of Mexico. Recruiting offices, No. 127 Grand-st., near Broadway, and No. 11 Chambers-st. Recruits forwarded every day to the camp of the regiment.

Recruiting officers:
Capt. CHAS. W. KRUGER, Company D.
Lieut. JAMES McDONALD, Company B.
Adjutant HENRIQUES.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.
COL. W. MERRITT.
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 631 Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters. $2 bounty paid to each recruit.

NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, corner Elm and White sts.

COMMANDANTS OF COMPANIES, REGIMENTS and camps, are urged to have their respective commands vaccinated at once. Vaccine Virus will be supplied on requisition by the Medical Director.

Colonels of regiments are respectfully reminded that the power to appoint regimental medical officers resides in the Governor of the State.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—FORTIETH MOZART REGIMENT, N. Y. V.—One hundred recruits wanted to fill up the above regiment, now stationed at Bailey's Cross Roads, Alexandria, Va. This regiment will accept one hundred able-bodied recruits to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged. Men enlisting will be dispatched immediately to Camp Sackett. Apply at No. 564 Broadway. Lieut.-Col. EGAN, Recruiting Officer.

ASTOR REGIMENT.—CHAS. ROSEFIELD, Commanding.—The Head-quarters of this Regiment has been removed from new Chambers-st. to No. 366 Pearl-st., corner of Cherry-st., where the business of the Regiment will hereafter be conducted. A few good reliable men are wanted as recruiting officers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

WM. KEMBLE HALL,
ENGINEER AND PATENT AGENT,
No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

Rejected applications for patents prosecuted for fees, conditional on success.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the Insect tribe will kill.

ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 292 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

$100 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for the arrest and conviction of certain members and runners of Washington Engine Company, No. 20, who assaulted the members of Oceana Hose Company, No. 36, on the way to the fire on Tuesday evening, Sept. 10, 1861. JAS. B. FITZGERALD, Foreman.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETINGS AT HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 BOWERY.—English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Mats, Matting, Shades, Druggets, Oil-cloths, 1 to 8 yards wide, at a great reduction in price. All goods guaranteed. No urging to buy. Note number 99 Bowery.

A NOTE DRAWN BY A. L. BONNAFON, of Philadelphia, to his own order, dated June 23, for $2,079 10, has been lost in transmission by mail. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. MORTON GRINNELL & CO.

SELF-SEALING STONE PRESERVE JARS.—English manufacture. No wax or rubber used. The best and most durable article for preserving fruits and vegetables ever offered. For sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a waitress' place alone, or would take care of children; is willing and obliging; has the most undoubted City reference. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat girl, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will be found an excellent chambermaid and waitress: can set her table and take proper care of the dining-room and silver; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as child's nurse, or one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; both have six years' reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as good plain cook; understands her business and can give good City reference. Call at No. 276 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 560 8th-av., milliner store, between 38th and 39th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 99 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family, a good smart girl, with good City reference from her place, where she has lived nine years. Inquire at No. 74 Duffield-st., Brooklyn for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, with best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or assist with washing, and would do housework in a small private family; good reference given. Call at No. 410 6th-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A clean, civil, capable and well-recommended young woman wishes a situation; is clean and tidy in her person and work, and very active as a waitress. Apply at 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 130 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 80 10th-av., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waitress; City reference given, if required. Call for two days at No. 275 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation to do chamberwork or waiting. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 260 East 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework. Has best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; understands the care of children, and is a very good sewer; has good reference from her last place, where she has lived seven years. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do light chamberwork and take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references given from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 9 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing, or as laundress, in a gentleman's family; can be well recommended by her last employer; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or general housework. Can furnish the best recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to do plain sewing. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 19 West 21st-st. Best of reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant Englishwoman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or chambermaid alone in a private boarding-house; can give good City references. Call for two days at No. 281 Mulberry-st., in the rear, in the grocery-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and washer in a small family, or would take a laundress' place; understands French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 522 6th-av., above 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; understands all kinds of family sewing; will be found willing and obliging. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 16 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a resepctable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; advertiser has seven years first-class reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., room No. 13, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; or as nurse and seamstress; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 130 East 34th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an English woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse, to travel. Can be seen at No. 101 5th-av., her present situation.

AS COLORIST.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A place in a daguerrean gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, fashion plates, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Daguerrean Gallery, No. 65 8th-av., corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, soups, games, desserts, &c.; is a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.; has no objection to a hotel or private boarding house.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman, as a good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general in a small private family; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 6th-av., rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A young woman, with the best of City reference, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; is neat and tidy in her kitchen; has no objection to the country; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety; or would take a housekeeper's place in a widower's family; prefers the City. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, soups, games, desserts, &c.; is a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.; has no objection to a hotel or private boarding house.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A HIGHly respectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all its branches; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of references from first-class families; can be seen for two days at No. 32 3d-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; has first-class City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A good cook by a Protestant woman; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 372 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 114 7th-av., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as good plain cook and washer and ironer, or would do general housework; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who produces the best of City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry, soups, ice creams and jellies, all kinds of preserves and family dishes; wages $9 to $10. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman, as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game; the best of City reference given; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 488½ 2d-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a gentleman's family; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant as cook; one who understands all kinds of plain cooking, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference to be had by calling at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 West 14th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook, in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant German girl as plain cook or baker: is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 181½ Broome-st., candy-store, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and has had long experience in living with private families; the best of City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 67 West 33d-st., corner Broadway.

AS COOK.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, wishes a situation as first-rate cook; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 6th-av., near 23d-st., in drug-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 245 East 24th-st. rear house, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two girls: one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would be willing to assist with the washing; can bring satisfactory reference from their last places; would be willing to do housework separately. Can be seen at No. 424 9th-av., corner of 37th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c—Situations wanted, by two respectable girls, one a good cook and excellent laundress, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting in a respectable private family; the best of City reference given by both. Can be seen at No. 23 State-st., Brooklyn, second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, in a private family, as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands the care of milk and butter; willing to go to the country; best of City references. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 173 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as first-rate cook and good washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Water-st., Brooklyn, corner Main-st., in the clothing store.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook, and to wash, in a small private family, or to assist in washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 17th-st., third floor, back, Room No. 14.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable middle-aged widow woman, as plain cook, or would take the management of a small family; no objections to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 38 Bond-st. ENGLISH.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; has no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 37 West 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST REspectable young woman, a situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing in a small family. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for this week if not engaged at No. 149 West 27th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook alone, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can give best City reference. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st., in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 309 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress and to assist in general housework. City reference. Apply at No. 120 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as cook or chambermaid; good references can be given. Call at No. 183 West 33d-st., for two days, near the 8th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable girls, together, in a small private family, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; they have the best of City reference from their last places. Call for two days at No. 95 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by two Protestant young women, situations; one as cook and the other as chambermaid. Call at No. 171 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

AS COOK AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtions wanted by two competent girls; one is a good cook, washer and ironer; also a good baker; is willing and obliging, and is not afraid of work; the other is a good seamstress, understands shirt-making, cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist in the chamberwork and make herself useful; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 192 Varick-st., near King, second floor.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as good cook or laundress; understands her bus'ness thoroughly. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room, door on the end, for three days. Reference if required.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a competent person; is a most excellent baker, and understands meats, poultry and pastry, and is quite saving in the use of materials; good references can be had. Call at No. 67 West [illegible], in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted, for an experienced and reliable Protestant servant, who has been accustomed to live in good families in Brooklyn, and is well recommended as a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer, willing and obliging, and not fond of going out much. Apply at No. 10 [illegible]-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A hard-working young woman desires a situation as general house-servant, or cook, washer, and ironer; makes good bread; City reference; no objections to the country; wages $5. A smart girl wants a place as chambermaid and to do washing, or assist in the washing, or nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing in a gentleman's family; she is an excellent washer, also, a good cook and baker of bread and biscuits; has the best City reference as to character and capability; wages not so much an object as a nice place; she would do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 147 East 35th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or would do housework for a small private family; is a good plain cook, and a most excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference where she is known for seven years. Inquire, for two days, at No. 143 45th-st., second door off Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman with the best of reference desires a situation in City or country, (a short distance,) will be found to thoroughly understand her duties in every particular; a good baker of bread and pies, &c. Apply at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear, in basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has no objections to go to the country. City reference can be given. Apply at No. 246 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A smart, respectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would go as laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 East 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; would do housework; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, cakes, &c.; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 287 8th-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as regular waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last five years. Call for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl as waitress, and assist in the chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., room No. 6.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 181 East 24th-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as cook, or general servant in a small family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—EMPLOYMENT WANTed, by the day, by a first-class dressmaker, an American; understands the making of children's and ladies' dresses in the latest style; the best of City references given. Call, or address Mrs. D. T., No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED BY A steady, respectable girl, a situation in City or country, as general servant; will be found a good cook and baker; can wash and iron handsomely; is obliging and not afraid of work; will take moderate wages in a steady place; is well recommended. Apply No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT woman with good reference wishes a situation in City or country. Her reference says she is honest, sober, willing to please and a good servant. Wages small. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., third door West of Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITuation wanted, by a lady 21 years of age, perfectly competent to fill the situation; no objections to the country or widower's family. Apply for two days at the Compton House, corner of 3d-av. and 24th-st., to Miss E. JOHNSON.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American widow lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the country or City. Call, for two days, at No. 403 Canal-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—AN AMERICAN lady of the first respectability and genteel deportment, wishes a situation as housekeeper or traveling companion for some genteel and respectable family. Address M. M. H., Station A, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, a good plain cook, and is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family. Best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., 4th floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, to do housework in a small private family, or to cook, wash and iron; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Good reference. No. 76 Morton-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a capable young woman as laundress, who understands her business thoroughly, or would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing; no objection to go to the country with a family returning; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as an experienced laundress; has lived in the very best families; understands French fluting; can come highly recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Two excellent servants; they have the very best of City references from their last place, where they have lived for four years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th st., front room, top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS AND NURSE.—SITUAtions wanted by two young women; one as laundress, fully competent; does up linens in the best style, and ladies' finery beautifully, or will take a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference given; the other as baby's nurse and plain sewer; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and does embroidery; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 36th-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN American young woman, as nurse, capable of taking charge of an infant or young children; is a good, plain seamstress; would like to travel with a family, or go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the rear.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, to bring it up by hand; is a good seamstress and fond of children; is willing to make herself useful; would travel with a lady. Can be seen at No. 232 6th-av., near 15th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, BY A young woman who thoroughly understands the care of children, as nurse, or would take charge of an invalid; is good natured and obliging; is capable and willing to take charge of an infant from its birth; has very good reference. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECtable woman, a situation as nurse; she is very capable and trustworthy, and has lived in that capacity for several years, and can give the highest references. Call at her present employers, No. 3 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a competent, trustworthy woman, in a private family, as nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress, and willing to make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a home. Can give best of City reference. Inquire at No. 83 East 19th-st., near Irving-place, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant girl as nurse or seamstress; can bring up a baby by bottle from birth; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A CAPABLE WOMAN wants a situation as wet nurse; is a clean woman; has lost her own baby; no objection to travel with a family; undoubted City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two German girls; one as nursery governess or nurse and seamstress, the other as nurse or chambermaid. Inquire at No. 117 Christopher-st., in the rear house, for two days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation, by a young woman, as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and fine washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 75 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as nurse and chambermaid. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 83 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; five years' good City reference given for character, &c. Apply at No. 137 East 26th-st., in the rear house, first floor, for this week.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid; understands shirtmaking and all kinds of plain sewing perfectly; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st. front basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; is thoroughly competent and willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 49 Talman-st., between Bridge and Charles sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who perfectly understands her business; would have no objection to go to California; seven years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 47 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 470 3d-av., corner of 34th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid, &c., or would like to travel with a family; best of reference given. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS NURSE OR WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY a capable young French girl, American born, of 15, a place as nurse or waitress in a small family, a French family preferred; can give satisfactory references from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; has City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 115 West 12th-st.

AS PARLOR MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A willing and trustworthy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as parlor-maid, or wash and iron; is willing and obliging; will do the work of private boarding-house. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS SALESWOMAN.—A YOUNG LADY OF accomplishment and genteel demeanor, wishes a situation as saleswoman in a millinery and fancy goods store, or would attend strictly to a millinery and dressmaking department if desired; has had ample experience in both branches. Address, for two days, M. H. M., Station A.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as family seamstress; would take entire charge of a grown-up child or wait on a lady; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference from her last employer. Address E. B., No. 128 Clinton-place, 8th-st., Room No. 8.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as seamstress; understands sewing in all its branches, and can cut and make all kinds of boys' clothing. Can be seen at No. 163 West 30th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing in general; would assist in the care of children, or make herself otherwise useful; can operate a Wheeler & Wilson machine; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 West 34th-st., near 8th-av., top floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY DISPENSING with the services of her seamstress, wishes to secure her a good situation; she is a good plain sewer; learned dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; she would take care of grown children, or assist with light work. Can be seen, until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; will go by the week or month; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 40 West 13th-st., front room over the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WANTS a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would go as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in the care of children, or go out by the day; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 191 13th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and children's clothing, can do embroidery, and is willing to do light chamberwork or take care of children. Can be seen at No. 140 West 29th-st. Best of City references can be given.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL WANTS A PLACE as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; can cut and fit children's clothes; is willing to take care of children. Call at No. 317 West 16th-st., in the store, between 8th and 9th avs. Best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out to sew by the day or week for a week or two; can make ladies' and children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's sewing machines; has best City references. Call at No. 222 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of embroidery; no objection to do chamberwork; has lived six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 89 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as seamstress, and assist with chamberwork; would be willing to travel with a lady to Europe; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 17 West 21st-st.

AS PLAIN SEWER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant young woman, aged 16, to take care of children and to do plain sewing; is not so particular about wages as a good home; good City reference given, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two sisters want situations, one as good washer and ironer and good plain cook, and an excellent baker of bread; the other as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of a baby. Can be seen for two days at last place, three doors from Adelphi-st., and four doors from Clermont-av., in Green-av., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO IS AN EXCELLENT reader, and of high respectability, will contribute to the enjoyment of a lady who may wish her to do so, by reading to her for a few hours every day. A line to EMMA, Box No. 183 *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE family for an intelligent little girl, to take care of a child or wait on the door, or do any light employment. Call or send for two days at No. 33 West 13th-st.

FOR EUROPE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, ACCUStomed to the care of children, anxious to return to Paris, would take the care of a lady or children for the whole or part of the passage money; reference satisfactory. Apply at No. 58 West 14th-st., or to Hoyt, Spragues & Co., No. 58 Park-place.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERVANTS from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor being in the business for 8 years, conducts the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Ladies will always find a selection of superior servants, German, American, Irish, &c., at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail attended to. OTTO. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD PROTESTant help, at moderate wages, will apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., where will be found first-class cooks, laundresses, waiters, nurses and seamstresses, and girls for housework, for city and country.

MALES.

AS CONDUCTOR.—WANTED.—$200 REWARD.—A young man, of pleasing appearance and agreeable manners, will give this amount for a situation as conductor upon any good steam railroad. He is fully competent for the business, and can furnish references satisfactory. Address RAILROAD, Box No. 134 Manchester N. H.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN PARTING with his coachman, who has been in his employ between two and three years, is desirous of finding employment for him: he is sober, faithful, reliable, and entirely capable of his business; he will be found an invaluable servant to those who should need him. Call at Montague's livery stables, 23d-st., near 6th-av., or address a note to W. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED—a situation as coachman and groom, by a man that understands his business; is a single man, and has 10 years' experience in this country; can be highly recommended, both City and country reference. Can be seen by a note to B. B., *Times* Office, Box No. 210.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a steady, sober young man, as coachman and groom; has long experience in the business; is willing to make himself useful; can give the highest City reference from the families whom he has lived with for some years past. Address M. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom, plain gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference from his last place. Address W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—A young man is anxious to procure a situation; he understands the care of horses and harness; is a first rate driver; understands the care of stock generally; understands farming and plain vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 603 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN—COOK.—WANTED, BY A man and wife, both English Protestants, situations; the man as thorough coachman, and the woman as cook; both have lived together in one family between two and three years, and have the best of reference. Country preferred. Apply at No. 81 4th-av., for S. E.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a steady, sober, and capable man; will be found willing and faithful; has long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages, and is a careful driver for City or country; can take care of a green-house; best City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, without any incumbrances, by a young German, who speaks plain English, of sober and steady habits, and not afraid to work, a situation as farmer or vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cattle, and is willing to make himself useful in every way possible. Call at No. 8 West 52d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for JACOB PRICE.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A middle-aged man and his daughter wish situations; the man understands farming in all its branches, is an excellent manager of horses, stock, &c.; the daughter is a good plain cook and baker of bread, can wash and iron first-rate, is also a good milker and butter-maker. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER AND DAIRYWOMAN.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife, no encumbrance, Scotch; the man as farmer, the wife as dairy woman or cook, &c. Can give the best of references. Apply at, or address FARMER, Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation as farmer or to take care of horses and make himself useful; best reference given. Address J. F., No. 9 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a young Scotchman who has had five years' experience in some of the best gentlemen's places in the State; is well acquainted with green-house plants, graperies, &c., &c., and would not object to an assistant's position in a good establishment. Address JOHN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN, FREE of incumbrance, (Scotch,) of first-class abilities; can take charge of all departments of his profession; has experience in laying out new grounds in his last place, where he confidently refers. For further particulars address Mr. McL. ANDREW REID, Florist, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man who thoroughly understands his business, the care of green-house and grapery; also, the care of fruit trees and the laying out of grounds, and can produce several prizes; the best of City reference to be given. Address H. M., Box 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, a Protestant, a situation as gardener, or would take care of a horse or cow, if required; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; the best of references from late employers. Call, or address E. G., at Mr. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new places; can be highly recommended from his employer; has fourteen years experience in this country. Can be seen by note to M. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a man and wife, Protestants; no incumbrance; man as gardener or farmer; wife as cook or dairywoman; would be found suitable persons to take charge of any gentleman's place in Winter; can give the most satisfactory references. Apply at, or address L. J., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in both branches, and care of a green-house and grapery; also all kinds of gardening; can be highly recommended from his employers; has a long experience in this country. Can be seen by addressing M. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable man, an Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman, who perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. P., for two days, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; he perfectly understands the care of silver, the serving of large dinners and evening parties, and is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference; no objections to the country or to travel, or to take charge of an invalid. Address WAITER, at Mr. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway, Astor-place, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as waiter, by a man that understands his business; has no incumbrance; is sober, honest and industrious, and can give the best of City references; has no objection to City or country. Any commands left for T. C., at James Dooley's, No. 38 4th-av., corner of Astor-place, for two days, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for 3 days, No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in the upholstery store.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE, NO incumbrance, want a situation together to take care of a place in the absence of the family, or in any other way; both competent, or no wages [illegible]; good reference. Address J. W. K., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office, immediately.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, one who understands her business, for a family of four persons. Apply at No. 100 State-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK AND A WAITRESS WANTED—Protestants, with best of City reference; must understand the business and be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 233 Madison-av., between 9 and 12 o'clock to-day.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED A COLORED MAN, who is civil and obliging, and understands his business perfectly. Apply at No. 21 West [illegible]-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock. Good reference required.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, IN A HAT AND CAP house, one or two good salesmen, having a New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio trade. Address Box No. 2,030, New-York Post-office.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AT her own residence, the washing of a small family or to do the washing of a few gentlemen; can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., top room.

FAMILY WASHING.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant woman, a family's washing, or a few single gentlemen's; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, by the piece or month, and can give reference as to capability. Apply at No. 329 East 9th-st., top floor, in front.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE PERSSE & BROOKS PAPER WORKS.—WINDSOR LOCKS, Connecticut, Sept. 3, 1861.—The Mills, dwelling-houses and other property of this Corporation will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The ANCHOR MILL was rebuilt after the fire in 1857, and contains 9 engines, (one a Kingsland's patent,) two 72-inch fourdrinier machines, and all other machinery necessary to a well-appointed paper mill, the whole in good condition.

The PACIFIC MILL, built in the most substantial manner, in 1854, contains 15 engines, (one a Kingsland's patent,) three 84-inch fourdrinier machines, &c., &c., and is in all respects a model mill, and one of the largest in the country.

The ATLANTIC MILL has 2 engines and has of late been used in connection with the Pacific. The Anchor and Pacific Mills have a good supply of spring water, store houses, coal bins, &c., and there are 5 dwelling-houses, containing 24 tenements. The mills, with their fixtures, will be sold separately, also the dwelling-houses. This property is situated 12 miles north of Hartford, on the great thoroughfare between Boston and New-York.

J. H. HAYDEN, Trustee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin, brocatel, plush and reps.; elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold, by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at the elegant house corner of President and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn, THIS DAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant furniture contained in said house, viz.: superb rosewood suite of parlor furniture, covered in India satin, elegant curtains to match; lace do.; Wilton and Brussels carpets, etageres, centre and card tables, clocks and mantel ornaments, &c.; also, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, &c.; dining-room suite, extension table, sideboard, a large variety of cut glass, crockery, &c. Also, silver and plated ware, cutlery, all the gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c., together with the table linen, blankets, &c., &c.; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 141 Broadway, a fine stock of first-class furniture, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, library suites, rosewood secretary and library bookcases, etageres, sideboards, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, extension tables, centre and side tables, enameled chamber suites, toilet sets, elegant lady's secretaries, lounges, easy chairs, &c. Sale positive. A new catalogue for to-morrow, (Thursday.) N. B.—At 12 o'clock, two superior rosewood piano-fortes.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising all varieties of Fall and Winter goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861.
JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861. FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.
mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1861.
ANSON BAKER, Jr., } Executors.
mh27-law6mW* CHARLES BAKER, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS, Administratrix.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE MODERN built first-class stone front house in 82d-st., near 3d-av. Rent $450. Also, one large or two small stores on Broadway, near 29th-st. Rent $450 and $550. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF LARGE AND MEDIUM houses in the upper part of the City, principally in the middle and west side; also, a number of stores on the business avenues; also, a large store and basement at the junction of Broadway, 7th-av. and 42d-st., 25 feet front by about 125 feet deep, the stories over the store being fitted up for a hotel in connection with the adjoining building. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st. Office open from morning till 9 in the evening.

TO LET—A GYMNASIUM, FITTED UP IN SUperior style, in one of the largest and finest rooms in the City, by the late Gustavus Raätz and B. Franklin Beach. Will be let with or without appurtenances. Inquire at the Knickerbocker stage office, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—House No. 54 Hicks-st., next door to Cranberry-st.; has gas, gas-fixtures and water. Is now occupied by the owner and in complete order. Possession given immediately. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises, or of J. B. ALLEN, No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 383 4th-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, containing the modern improvements, and in complete order. The premises (now occupied by the owner) can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 325 DEgraw-st., near Smith, Brooklyn. Supplied with water, gas and heater, and containing nine rooms. Rent $300. Address S. H. GRAHAM, Box No. 2,665 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE—The desirable four-story brown stone house, No. 50 East 28th-st., near 4th-av., and No. 229 West 34th-st. Price low. Rent moderate. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, situated on De Kalb-av., between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET ON MURRAY HILL—A THREE-story high-stoop brick house, with range, bath, water closets, furnace, gas and gas fixtures complete; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, No. 73 East 40th-st.

TO LET—IN WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN, A full three-story house, in perfect order, with every modern convenience; will be let low to a good tenant. For particulars apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN CLERMONT-AV., NEAR LAFAYette-av., Brooklyn, a three-story English basement brown-stone front house, neatly finished. Apply to Mr. PETIT, corner Adelphi-st. and Lafayette-av.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Until May 1, or longer if required; is situated in the very best part of 11th-st., and although newly built, has been lately decorated throughout; is replete with all modern improvements; will be rented to a private family only. The rent will be exceedingly moderate to a suitable tenant. Address with real name to Box No. 1,216 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW and modern-built first-class house, full size, furnished in good taste, in fine order, in one of the best locations in the City, on a cross-street, between 23d and 18th sts., will be let to a private family who are willing to pay a liberal rent. Address L. D., Box No. 1,458 Post-office.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, furnished in superior style, until May 1, or longer if desired, situated on 22d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Particulars and an order to see it can be obtained by applying to C. J. RICHARDS, 16 Platt-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A SMALL FAMILY of adults, apartments suitable for housekeeping, in the desirable brown-stone house No. 215 East 50th-st., (Beekman Hill.) Rent very low. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE COMPLETE, NO. 33 10th-st., near 5th-av. A most desirable location and in complete order. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COTTAGE WANTED.—A SMALL COTTAGE in Brooklyn, within 15 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, or part of a house convenient for a family with no small children; one up town, New-York City, convenient to railroad would be taken. Rent must be moderate. Address W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, stating terms.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR RENT.—A comfortable house, with about a half an acre of land, within thirty or forty miles of the City, near a railroad. Rent must be low; the price of property not to exceed from $1,500 to $2,500. Address Mr. C., Box No. 3,504, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE house, in Brooklyn or Jersey City; must contain water, gas, &c.; within 15 minutes' walk of Wall or Cortlandt-st. ferries. Rent not to exceed $200 per annum. Address W. H. D., Box No. 2,524 New-York Post-office, giving location, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND lot on the west side of Broadway, between 4th and 14th sts., a corner preferred. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 172 *Times* Office, stating situation, lowest price, and terms of sale.

HOUSE WANTED IN HARLEM—EITHER a two-story or small three-story house, in good repair, at moderate rent, and near the boat landing. Address, with particulars, R., Box No. 3,146 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM November until May. Any party having a desirable house to rent may find a good tenant by naming a low rent. Address M., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL AND COMpletely furnished house, with Croton water throughout, situated between 10th and 25th sts. and 4th and 5th avs. Apply to WM. HARMAN BROWN, No. 59 Wall-st.

HOUSE WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—modern built, all improvements. Rent must be low. Address L., Box No. 266 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, with commodious and extensive buildings, orchards, and fruits of all kinds, grapery, greenhouse, &c., &c. It is situated within one hour of the City, and communicates by railroad and steamboat; is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of location. The furniture is in good order, and the fine stock of the farm can be had also; would exchange for good productive City property in part. Address PROPRIETOR, Box No. 2,137 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y., or address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

FOR RENT—VERY CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT—At Rye, a beautiful country place with 12 or 30 acres, (as preferred,) completely furnished and fitted for a comfortable Winter as well as Summer residence. It is also offered for sale. For all particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, opposite.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad dépôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from dépôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM WANTED IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Not over 20 miles from New-York and near a railroad dépôt, from 15 to 25 acres good meadow land, a large poultry yard and duck pond essential, good house, barn, and other out-buildings; must be in good order; vicinity of West Farms preferred; rent very low. Address FARMER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office, giving full particulars.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES, on 38th-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av., at secession prices. Inquire on the premises. Just furnished.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—The elegant full-sized English basement house, No. 3 West 30th-st., first house west of 5th-av., strictly first-class in every particular, admirably arranged; the dining-room and butler's pantry unsurpassed. For cards to view it apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank, or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—FROM $20,000 TO $40,000 WORTH OF dry goods, carpeting, hardware, carriages, harness or clothing, in exchange for cash and productive real estate. Address B. W., Box No. 411 Brooklyn Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 24, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	3,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000	1,500
Total	9,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, and, *instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be *cut with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers.

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.
JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.
HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—Steel wire, assorted numbers, covered or uncovered, best quality, at greatly reduced prices, for cash, at factory in South 7th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at," (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 17, hardware.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 13 pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABLISHED BOOK BUSINESS.—The business is without a dollar of debt, is soundly based, and legitimately profitable. To a man of strict integrity and ethical habits, who can bring $20,000 in cash, one-half the business will be given. There are no risks, and the work is simple and light. Address, with real name, BOOKS, Box No. 139 *Times* Office. All communications will be held confidential.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—in a legitimate brokerage business, fully established, and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year, even in these times. Association and location the very best. Address BROKER, Box 103 *Times* Office.

$3,000.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH $3,000 to $5,000, to join the advertiser as special partner in an unexceptionable business. Extra interest and good security will be given. Address T. H. N., Box No. 3,858 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY WITH A GOOD STOCK of groceries, wines and liquors, and a good horse and wagon. Apply at No. 170 East 24th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

MEDICAL.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases. Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Reports on Sexual Diseases, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter-envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED: HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williams burgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!

Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.

Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM Mc DOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes being sufficient to effect a complete cure of the most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

CARD TO LADIES.—MRS. M. NICHOLS, NO. 107 East 13th-st., an experienced midwife and ladies' nurse, treats all diseases incident to her sex. Private board and attendance, medicines, &c.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same, as its payment has been stopped. JAMES ROBB.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

SHIPPING.

FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA.
THE ARMED U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports,
on FRIDAY, Sept. 13,
AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M., PRECISELY.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—Passengers must provide themselves with passports. All letters must positively pass through the Post-office.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. The succeeding steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 15.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,
DREADNAUGHT,
BENJ. ADAMS,
WEST POINT,
UNDERWRITER,
EMERALD ISLE,
MIDDLESEX,
CONSTELLATION,
ESCORT,
SEA FLOWER,
ALBION,
VICTORY,
JOHN J. BOYD,
PHŒNIX,
CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:

In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.

In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

GLASGOW ....SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, or CITY OF MANCHESTER } ....SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, or CITY OF NEW-YORK, } ....SATURDAY, Sept. 28.

And every succeeding SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

Owing to the derangement of our regular weekly sailings, caused by the return to Liverpool of the steamship *Etna*, this Company will not dispatch a steamer from New-York on Saturday, Sept. 14.

The next steamer will therefore leave here on the 21st of September, and will be followed weekly in the regular course same as heretofore.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 13. Rates of passage from New-York—First class, according to accommodations, $70 and $85; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY	Sept. 14
On MONDAY	Oct. 14
On MONDAY	Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 11th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ASIA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AFRICA will sail 25th inst.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LIGHT draught sea-going steamer. Address Box No. 1,895 New-York Post Office.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of NICHOL & BILLERWELL is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Mr. NICHOL will settle up the affairs of the firm, and will continue the business on his own account.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1861. JOHN NICHOL.
G. B. BILLERWELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPENING NIGHT.
Admission 50 cents to all parts of the Academy.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16,
First appearance in New-York of the
GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
HERRMANN,
Assisted by the celebrated
ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA.

The manager respectfully calls the attention of the public to the first appearance in New-York of
MONSIEUR HERRMANN,
who is universally recognized as the greatest living
PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
and whose performances at the principal opera houses in Europe have been pronounced the most wonderful in their peculiar line.

The performances of HERRMANN are entirely original and novel. The distinguished feature is the entire
ABSENCE OF ANY APPARATUS,
All effects being solely produced by extraordinary
MANUAL SKILL.
TO THE PUBLIC.

Until now the public have been accustomed to see in the undersigned the Director of the Opera, and the manager of the very greatest vocal and instrumental stars, such as Sontag, Lagrange, Piccolomini, Angri, Thalberg, Henri Herz, Leopold de Meyer, Sivori, Vieuxtemps, and others of the same rank and standing in the European Art world. For the first time during his managerial career of fifteen years in this country, he has temporarily stepped out from his legitimate business, and embarked in his present enterprise with Mr. HERRMANN.

To this he has not simply been actuated by an inherent love of profit, as he has frequently refused to become interested in some of the most lucrative exhibitions—exhibitions which, however lucrative, would have afforded but little satisfaction to his pride and amour propre. But the case is different with Mr. HERRMANN, who is not only a great artist, but unquestionably the greatest living in his peculiar art. The undersigned, during his yearly travels in Europe, has seen the performances of Mr. Herrmann at some of the first and most exclusive opera houses, drawing immense crowds at opera prices, and creating a sensation second to none of the greatest he has witnessed, whilst the distinction of his manners, and his piquant delivery, have made him a universal favorite. He can, therefore, fully indorse what the European Press has said of Herrmann, that "his appearance has been a new revelation in the art of prestidigitation, as that of Jenny Lind has been in singing," and in this opinion he is borne out by that of some of our first citizens and distinguished members of the Press, who have had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Herrman at several private soirées he has given since his arrival, and who all predict his fullest success with the public of New-York, who so readily appreciate genuine merit, and who will, it is confidently believed, affirm with their voices the verdict which the best critics of Europe have pronounced. B. ULLMAN.

MR. ULLMAN

Respectfully announces that he is making arrangements for
A REGULAR OPERA SEASON
During the Winter, with the two great prime donne,
MADAME MEDORI
AND
MADAME CHARTON,
With whom he has made conditional arrangements.

Mr. Ullman takes much pleasure in announcing that he has at last succeeded in persuading
MADAME RISTORI
To make a professional tour in America, accompanied by her own troupe of
THIRTY FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS.

Although Madame Ristori will only arrive in September, 1862, Mr. Ullman gives thus early notice to the public, believing that the announcement of this long expected and great artistical event will be received with much satisfaction.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIRD NIGHT
of the brilliant and beautiful Comedienne
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will appear as
CINDERELLA,
in the Musical Extravaganza of that title, altered from Planche's version, to suit the times, by Charles Dawson Shanley, Esq., of "Vanity Fair," and received with unbounded expressions of admiration and delight. It is produced with entirely
NEW MUSIC,
Composed and arranged by the Musical Conductor, Charles Koppitz.
NEW and SUPERB SCENERY, by.....Mr. C. S. GETZ.
NEW COSTUMES,
PROPERTIES,
and
NEW AND STARTLING EFFECTS,
to be preceded by
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
Messrs. Lewis Baker, Pearson, Davenport, Szolossy, Mesdames Blake, Skerrett, Miss Clifton and Lothian, &c.

THREE LIVING WHALES
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
Under an elegant pavilion,
AT JONES' WOODS.
These Whales have been obtained at great expense
FROM THE NORTHERN SEAS,
And at a great outlay of both labor and money.
A LARGE TANK
Has been erected in these beautiful grounds, which is supplied with
PURE OCEAN WATER
From the East River, at the rate of
ONE MILLION GALLONS DAILY,
By means of a powerful Steam Pump, which throws a six-inch stream through
ONE THOUSAND FEET OF IRON PIPE,
which has been laid expressly for that purpose. Everybody has heard of Whales,
IN "NURSERY TALES" and "SAILORS' YARNS;"
everybody has read of WHALES in STORY, SONG and HISTORY;
EVERYBODY WANTS TO SEE A WHALE;
and now they have an opportunity of seeing one in his native element, swimming about in
ALL HIS BEAUTY AND GRACE,
as if disporting in his own native seas. The most pleasing, instructive, and interesting exhibition ever introduced to the New-York public.
Admission only 25 cents. Children under 12, 15 cents.

GREAT VICTORY!
WHERE?
IN BROADWAY.
WHY?
Because the Parisian Cabinet of Wonders and Anatomy is ready to open.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENery, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 34 Elizabeth st.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M. Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M. Hunter's Point.

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7:00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry. (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

PERHAM'S GRAND
INTERNATIONAL EXCURSION,
EMBRACING THE
EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES
AND THE CANADAS,

To wit: the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, of the United States, and Canada East and Canada West, and New-Brunswick, of the British Provinces.

Particulars will be published in these columns soon. To-day, see posters and small bills at the principal hotels and railroad offices.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
IN THE AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVENING AT 7¾ O'CLOCK,
At each of which will be produced the elegant Comedy,
TIME TRIES ALL,
And the laughable and ever amusing Farce,
LOVE IN LIVERY.

Making the most attractive entertainment in the City, and every way equal to those of other establishments where the price of admission is double that of the Museum. Yet, in addition to all this, is to be seen at all hours, without extra charge,

THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
OR RIVER HORSE,
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT,
The most extraordinary creature in the whole animal kingdom.
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
Which is so graphically described in the Book of Job. He is strictly an
AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,
Living under the water or out of it; will float on the top of water,
WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER,
Under water, and may be seen at the Museum in the
ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING,
as if frolicking in his native stream, the historic Nile.
He is accompanied by
SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,
Who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that historic tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquaria,
A LIVING SHARK,
Besides a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Miss DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
ALBINO FAMILY,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The talented young Violinist, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Stuyvesant Institute, opposite Bond-st.
ALL THE FAVORITES IN THE FIELD.
GEORGE CHRISTY, W. ARLINGTON and Master LEON.
New Comic Interlude,
ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY,
BURLESQUE OPERA AND NEW WALK AROUND.
Admittance 25 cents.

SCEN-O-GRAPH OF THE WAR.

This gorgeous work of art will open THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. This is a most splendid and extensive exhibition of the great American conflict, prepared by eminent artists, and will be presented in connection with a popular discussion of this exciting topic.

BANJO AND VIOLIN TAUGHT BY JAS. BUCKLEY, on the correct principle, viz.: by note. Patent banjos on hand, for sale cheap, by which pupils can become proficient quicker and easier than on any other instrument. Terms: 50 cents per lesson; 12 lessons $5. Apply at No. 36 White-st., near Broadway.

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND CHARITY HOSPITAL, No. 90 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., New-York City.
FALL ANNOUNCEMENT—SESSION 1861.

The Fall Course of Lectures, in this Institution, will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 16, and continue until the 21st of October, when the reguler term commences. This Course will be GRATIS to Students of the College who intend taking a full Winter Course, and will be as follows:

On Amputations, by..........Prof. CARNOCHAN
On Gun-shot Wounds, by..........Prof. RAPHAEL
On the Anatomy of the Female Pelvis and Foetal Head, by..........Prof C. A. BUDD
On Infantile Fevers, by..........Prof. JACOBI
On the Diagnosis of Uterine Diseases, by..........Prof. NOEGGERATH
On the use of the Opthalmoscope, by..........Prof. W. F. HOLCOMB

Clinical Instruction forms a prominent feature in this School, and is conducted as follows:

MONDAYS—Surgical.—11 A. M., by....Prof. RAPHAEL
TUESDAYS—Ophthalmic and Aural Clinic.—11 A. M., by..........Prof. W. F. HOLCOMB
Diseases of Children.—3 P. M., by .....Prof. JACOBI
WEDNESDAYS—Diseases of Woman.—11 A. M., by......Profs. NOEGGERATH and C. A. BUDD
THURSDAYS—Surgical.—12 M., by Prof. CARNOCHAN
FRIDAYS—Diseases of Children.—3 P. M., by..........Prof. JACOBI
SATURDAYS—Medical.—11 A. M., by Prof. C. A. BUDD

For further information, apply to
Prof. B. I. RAPHAEL, Dean.
At the College, or at No. 124 Ninth-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 29, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, Red Bank only, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 3 P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 9½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 11, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18. 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 3:10 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 25, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.
	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

STEAMER LONG ISLAND LEAVES JAMES Slip every day, Sundays excepted, for Northport, making the intermediate landings; leaves North Port at 6 A. M. Fare to Glen Cove, 20 cents; to Great Neck and Sands' Point, 10 cents. Freight from Glen Cove, Sands' Point and Great Neck, at half the usual rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $7 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board,

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, [illegible]

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE [illegible] CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for [illegible] trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. [illegible] for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR FOR KEYPORT.—ON and after this date, the steamboat KEYPORT will leave New-York foot of Robinson-st. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M. and Keyport at 6 A. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LIGHT draught seagoing Steamer. Address O., Box No. 1,895 New-York Post-office.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

STATE POLITICS.

The Peoples' Union Convention at Syracuse.

Interesting and Exciting Proceedings.

A Delegation from Albany Excluded.

Syracuse, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The Peoples' Union Convention assembled at Wieting Hall, at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

The Hall was filled with a highly respectable and intelligent body of men, presenting an appearance more than usually animating, even for a political Convention.

From the first moment of meeting, it became evident that the Convention was moved by an overwhelming spirit of earnest enthusiasm in the cause for which it assembled.

Mr. Hiram A. Beebe, of Tioga, called the Convention to order, and nominated Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, of Onondaga, as temporary Chairman.

Mr. Finley M. King, of Cayuga, and Hon. James A. Bell, of Jefferson, escorted the Chairman to the platform amidst the loud and enthusiastic cheering of the delegates.

Mr. Alvord, on taking the Chair, said that in the course of his life he had often been called upon to preside over the deliberations of various assemblages, but that he never had felt a responsibility so great or weighty as at this time. He believed that, if the proceedings here were rightly conducted, they would tell more effectually than embattled hosts and serried ranks of men on our national troubles. [Applause.] If the action to-day is in unison with the sentiments of the people, as he doubted not it would be, the national controversy would be reduced to insignificance. The Constitution, if the people are united, must be sustained, the union maintained and the States reunited. [Loud applause.] We have a question at issue, which must of necessity submerge all parties. [Applause.] The question in its essence becomes one of purely selfish interest to us as individuals. What do we care whether the Republican, or the Democratic Party triumph, if the country sink beneath their feet when victory is proclaimed to them? Our country is above and greater than any party. [Tremendous applause.] Cannot we lay down all petty party strifes and difficulties and indifferences and give all our efforts to our country in this her hour of need? ["We can," and great applause.] I am undisguisedly and fearlessly in favor of the vigorous and most efficient prosecution of the war, until those who have gone from us are brought back into the Union. [Loud applause.] I am for standing off from the party platform on which I have stood for thirty years, and for stepping upon the broad acres of my country, giving my voice and efforts for sustaining her. [Applause.] I am for sustaining the Administration of the Government by those who now have that duty to perform, just so long as it is unceasing and untiring in its devotion to the country. [Great applause.] I am for giving to the Government the greatest possible latitude that should be given by a free people in such a crisis as now exists. [Applause.] When the conflict is over, and not until then, when we are again in a peaceful state, we may review their conduct, and give them the meed of praise for what they have done. I am for uncompromising hostility, not only to those with bayonets and bowie-knives in their hands at the South, but also to those who are none the less Secessionists by their aid and comfort at the North. [Cheering by the whole Convention, rising.]

The Chair continued: "In response to the resolution of the last Democratic State Convention—he hoped to God the last one they would ever hold under their present organization—[loud applause]—which reflects upon the management of the war thus far, talking of violations of the Constitution, the overriding of the *habeas corpus*, and the rights of a "free Press"—it was sufficient to say, that if the President had done less than he has done—would to God he had done more—he would be more entitled to impeachment than he is now for any violations of the Constitution and the laws. [Prolonged applause.] He was convinced that the doctrine of secession finds no root here. This assemblage is clearly and unmistakably devoted to the preservation of the Union and the Government. We have a duty and responsibility to meet as men and patriots. We have to enunciate a platform of principles that shall meet the sentiments and wishes of the whole people. We have to get together our political household gods and commit them to the funeral pyre, as an offering to our beloved country. [Applause.] We must look with a single eye to the public good, and sink all other considerations. The result will be a full, united and unanimous expression from the people of the State of New-York to the South, that if they have relied upon our sympathy, they have relied upon a broken reed. [Applause.] But on the contrary, it will show to them that we have erected a proud and noble oak, whose branches extend heavenward, upon which is inscribed: "One country, one constitution, one destiny." In conclusion, permit me to say, in the language of a warrior of Democracy, who has recently left the platform of his party because of its rottenness, "Our country now, our country forever; Union first, last and always."

Mr. Goodrich, of Tompkins, nominated as Temporary Secretaries R. M. Griffen and A. J. H. Duganne, of New-York, and Carlton Sprague, of Erie. Carried.

Edgar McMullin, of Kings, moved a Committee on Credentials, consisting of one from each Judicial District.

Mr. Kennedy, of Onondaga, moved that the Committee consist of two.

Mr. McMullin opposed the motion on the ground of the convenience of a smaller number.

Mr. Kennedy—A Convention like this coming from the people will necessarily comprise a large number of delegates. It will be more desirable to all to make the Committee to consist of two.

The amendment was adopted, and the following Committee formed:

First District, Waldo Hutchins and James M. Austin; 2d, E. McMullin and H. J. Hamilton; 3d, J. A. Willard and A. D. Robinson; 4th, J. B. McKean and P. H. Cowan; 5th, L. A. Hall and W. C. Thompson; 6th, J. W. Wright and Hiram Crandall; 7th, F. M. King and J. A. Welling, 8th, Joseph Candee and O. F. Burt.

Mr. Horatio Ballard, of Cortland, moved that a Committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed by the Chair, to select permanent officers.

Mr. H. W. Taylor, of Ontario, thought the Convention was getting on too fast. The best method would be to call the roll by counties and let the credentials of delegates be presented, and leave it to the Committee on Credentials only to settle the claims of those delegates who hereafter present themselves.

Mr. C. M. Scholfield, of Oneida, moved to lay the motion of Mr. Ballard on the table. Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved that the roll be called by counties, and that delegates present their credentials.

Mr. Clark B. Cochrane, of Albany, thought that the Committee on Credentials should be left to settle the claims of delegates.

Mr. Martin J. Townsend, of Rensselaer, said that in his long experience he had never known that credentials were necessary to settle the claims of delegates to seats in a Convention of the people. All that is necessary must be to come here and deliver names to the Secretary of the Convention. They are then delegates from the people.

C. B. Cochrane—Let them say if they are in favor of supporting the Government and the Constitution."

Mr. Townsend moved to strike out from the resolution of Mr. Taylor, "by dispensing with credentials." He did not suppose that any one would present themselves here who are not firm friends of the Government.

Finlay M. King thought the amendment would embarrass the Convention. Onondaga County might overwhelm all other parts of the State when the nominations are to be made. He moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Townsend desired to speak on the question, but was ruled out of order, and the subject was laid on the table.

The rules of the last Assembly were adopted to govern the Convention.

Jas. A. Thompson, of Monroe, moved the list of delegates be called, and delegates present themselves for a seat.

C. M. Scholefield moved to amend by directing the representatives from the several Assembly Districts in the State to name two delegates from each district to cast all the votes in the Convention.

The Chair—The Chair would state that the business of dictating who are entitled to vote now rests with the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Scholefield withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Thompson's motion was adopted.

The last counties were then called, the Chair announcing that credentials were only received to be acted on by the Committee who would meet to decide upon the claims of delegates.

A motion being made to take from the table the resolution to appoint a Committee on permanent organization, Clark B. Cochrane reminded the Convention that the importance of the objects of the Convention was such as to warrant prudent and sure delay. The object was not to destroy old parties, not to build up new ones, but to put in nomination a ticket that shall unite every loyal citizen from Lake Erie to Montauk Point; a ticket that shall roll up a majority of 200,000, and sink the Democratic Party into utter oblivion. At this very moment, probably, the guns of the enemy are thundering at the door of the National Capital, and it was no time to act with haste and rush a ticket into the field before 4 o'clock. For himself, he spat upon party platforms. He was sick of party conventions. The great heart of the people was aroused, and he was ready to respond to that. [Immense applause.]

Wm. D. Murphy, of Albany, said that it was for the very purpose of defeating the plans of politicians that some members desired to go on with the proceedings, and not take a recess for four hours.

Townsend Rensselaer said the gentleman now addressing the Convention (Wm. D. Murphy, of Albany,) was a Secessionist at heart, and had no business here. He had within two weeks addressed a meeting in his county for the purpose of raising a peace flag.

Immediately a dozen delegates sprang to their feet, and confirmed the statement.

A scene of much excitement and confusion ensued, the Convention rising and crowding around the spot where Mr. Murphy stood, amidst cries of "Turn him out," and some cries of "Hear him."

William G. Weed, of Albany, declared that he should not be heard as a delegate from Albany; and Samuel J. Halley, of Oswego, approached to the spot where the objectionable delegate stood, and politely informed him that if he attempted to disturb the meeting, or utter traitorous doctrine, he should receive instant and severe punishment at his hands.

The scene was one of great excitement, but the feeling of the Convention was so strong that it became evident that no "Peace Party" man could be heard.

The Chair, in the meantime, rapped the Convention to order, and at length peace was restored.

The Chair then announced that if such a scene should again occur he would resign his seat in the Convention, notwithstanding its importance and character. Every man here must be heard who has any claim to a seat, and if his intentions are unpatriotic he must be left to his conscience and his God. [Loud applause.]

A delegate moved that Mr. Murphy be heard. He had no fear that any sentiments he could utter would influence the mind of any delegate on this floor.

Cries of "No," "No." "He shall not be heard." "He has no right here," etc.

The Chair—The Chair must respect the rights of every delegate on this floor; but if a motion is made expressing it as the sense of the Convention that the gentleman from Albany (Murphy) be not heard, he should regard it as in order.

A dozen delegates instantly made the motion, and it was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

The Chair then decided that the gentleman could not be heard, and Mr. Murphy took his seat amidst loud applause.

E. McMullen, from the Committee on Credentials, made a report, declaring that Messrs. Charles H. Adams, A. H. Calhoun, James T. Rice, Josiah Page, M. Cartwright, R. L. Ross, A. S. Wygant, and W. D. Murphy, elected as delegates by the Constitutional Union Convention of Albany County, be rejected and denied seats on the floor of this Convention.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Willard, of Rensellaer, moved that the delegates above named be granted a safe passage out of the Convention. [Laughter and applause.]

The Chair hoped they would not be molested.

Before putting the motion for recess, the Chair read a letter from Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, as follows:

Frankfort, Ky., Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1861.

Roswell Graves—*Dear Sir*: Yours of 30th and inclosures are received. These State meetings with us, and I presume everywhere, are mere soft words for treason, and we shall so treat them. I am gratified to find you still at your post, and have not caught the Bull Run panic which has done us some mischief in Kentucky. I am on guard all the time and ready for action. If the rebels dare make a war upon us we will sweep them clean, and that rapidly. We are wide awake and defy their malice as much as we scorn their blustering.

The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws must be kept aloft everywhere, and all mere party platforms trampled under foot. Yours, truly,

LESLIE COOMBS.

The Convention then took a recess till 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock.

James Brooks moved to refer back the partial report of the Committee on Credentials so far as it relates to Albany County, and spoke warmly in support of the motion. He appealed to the Convention not to do an act of injustice from prejudice against any one man, to a whole delegation. The gentlemen who have been unceremoniously turned out of this gathering of the people represent an important party, true to the Union and Constitution. One of them is Charles H. Adams, a large hose manufacturer of Troy, who represents a large body of workmen in this Convention of the people. He is turned out as a disloyal man, when his fidelity to the Union and Constitution is proverbial, and as a Conservative Whig he has the confidence of the whole community. Another is A. H. Calhoun, a Whig of life-long integrity and devotedness to the Union and Constitution. Mr. Rice, another member of the rejected delegation, is a prominent merchant of Albany, a man of character and influence. Mr. Porter, another of the delegates, is a carpenter, who is the representative of the working-men of the city, and he is turned out. When the New-York delegates presented their credentials, the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials endeavored to reject the set in which he (Brooks) was elected, and gave as his reason that he (Brooks,) was unfaithful to the Union and the Constitution. The Chairman of that Committee, Edgar McMullin, of Brooklyn, dared to brand him as a Disunionist, when, if the report was correct, McMullin believes that a part of the Constitution that holds the Union together, is a compact with hell and a league with the devil. [Loud applause and cries of "That's so," from a portion of the hall.] He (Brooks) was in favor of the whole Constitution, and of the whole Union, and he hurled back the charge of disunion in the teeth of the person who made it. He desired to know if any person dared to accuse Charles H. Adams of secessionism?

W. G. Weed, of Albany—I dare! [Applause and some hisses.]

Mr. Brooks continued to advocate the reconsideration of the Committee's report, and expatiated on the character of the war, and the necessity of uniting all who were willing to support the Government firmly in the administration of the laws.

W. G. Weed explained that he had not intended to designate Mr. Adams as a Secessionist, but only to dispute his right to a seat in this Convention.

Christopher Morgan, of Cayuga, had been amused by the biographical sketch of the delegates from Albany County, but considered that there must be some limit to the admission of delegates; and as he understood it, two sets appeared from that county, and the Committee decided on admitting one set who presented the best accredited credentials. As, however, it was desirable to admit all Union and patriotic men, he moved that the Committee be instructed to strike out from the delegation the name of W. D. Murphy, and report the remainder for admission.

Ansel Bingham spoke against the motion and amendment.

E. McMullin explained that the Committee had admitted the delegates chosen at the People's Meeting, and rejected the Murphy delegates because they did not appear to be accredited to this Convention, but to a Bell and Everett Convention. In regard to the charge made against him, he could state to the gentleman from New-York, Mr. Brooks, that his views on the Constitution were not so radical as he has represented.

Clarke B. Cochrane had no desire to do injustice to any man. The delegation from the people's meeting in Albany were selected by a large assemblage of the citizens, and embraced some of the most influential men in the city. The delegation that had been excluded came from a set of men whose loyalty was doubted. He knew Mr. Rice and Adams to be highly reputable gentlemen and good citizens. Mr. Calhoun he did not know, but Mr. Murphy, and those with whom he associated, were suspected of being Secessionists at least, and held secret meetings, inconsistent with the idea of fidelity to the Government. [Cheers.]

C. M. Colefield moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Brooks demanded a call by counties. The hall was full of members of the Republican Convention, to be held to-morrow, and citizens of this city, and no vote could represent faithfully the wishes of the Convention unless this be done.

The Chair decided the call for counties not in order. It was impracticable in the present stage of the proceedings to call the roll.

The motion to lay on the table was then put and carried by a large vote.

J. R. Thompson moved to take from the table the resolution to form a Committee on permanent organization. Lost.

C. M. Scholefield moved to appoint a Committee of two to wait on the Committee on Credentials, and ascertain when the Committee would be ready to report.

L. W. Hall, of Onondaga, from the Committee, said they would not be ready to report for two hours. He would state for the information of the Convention, that the Committee had resolved not to admit any substitutes who did not reside in the county he claimed to represent. [Cheers.]

Wm. Duer, of Oswego, was opposed to rejecting any person on mere technical grounds. He moved that all persons be admitted as delegates who claim seats, provided that they had not attended peace meetings and were loyal citizens.

Mr. Hall said the Committee had as yet not refused admission to any person claiming seats, except in the case of Albany County.

Wm. Duer, under this explanation, would withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Rice's resolution, limiting debate to ten minutes, was adopted.

Judge Birdseye, of Kings, as a test of the sentiment of the Convention, moved that the Committee on Credentials be instructed to receive no substitute unless he lives in the county in which his principal resides.

An amendment was proposed to limit the admission to substitutes from the same Assembly District with the principal, and was lost, and the original resolution was adopted.

Mr. Townsend Rensselear, moved that the credentials of the delegates from Albany, rejected by the Committee, be again submitted, with the exception of those of W. D. Murphy, and that the Committee be instructed to report in favor of the admission of such of them as are loyal to the Constitution and the country. He did not wish to do injustice to any man or to wound any one's feelings, but as to Mr. Murphy, if he treated him at all, it would be to hemp. [Laughter.]

Mr. Scholefield desired to lay aside the resolution until after the report of the Committee on Credentials was made, so as to know who is entitled to vote. He was willing to recognize everybody who was faithful, and hail them as brothers. He would not study past politics. He said nothing of that great Republican Party to which he had formerly belonged, but which was now broken up, swallowed and merged in this People's Party. He was willing to welcome Democrats, Americans and all others, who are now faithful to the Government, but he thought the vote had better be taken after we know who are entitled to seats in the Convention.

H. H. Martin, of Albany, thought the question should be settled by parliamentary rules, without an appeal to the sympathy of members. A regular meeting had been called by the people of Albany. It was largely attended. Its proceedings were regular and patriotic, and the delegation was properly selected. He appeared as one of that delegation. The other delegates were relected by a party organization, and he deemed that they could not therefore properly be accredited to a People's Convention. He had no feeling in this matter, but desired only that it should be settled on principle.

After further debate, the resolution to refer back the credentials of all the Albany delegates except Mr. Murphy, to the Committee, was adopted.

During the afternoon proceedings, the hall and galleries were densely packed.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention at 7 o'clock, Edgar McMullin, from the Committee on Credentials, reported the delegates entitled to seats in the Convention, and submitted a further report on the rejected Albany delegation, again refusing them seats, on the ground solely that they represented a political party, and not the people.

Mr. Cochrane desired to say, in this connection, that the name of Charles H. Adams appeared on the rejected list, but he had not claimed a seat here. Mr. Adams was a gentleman of wealth, and a director of a bank, and there was no question of his loyalty. He had contributed largely of his means towards the support of the families of the volunteers. He made this statement, because the name of Mr. Adams appeared unfortunately with that of the gentleman whose career in the Convention has been very brief and inglorious.

W. G. Weed, on a question of privilege, again disclaimed any intention to question the loyalty of Mr. Adams.

Mr. McMullin, from the Convention, further reported in favor of each county casting double its Assembly vote on all questions before the Convention through one designated delegate, and requiring a second of 20 delegates before the vote by Counties can be called.

C. M. Scholefield moved an amendment, that each Assembly district shall designate two men, who shall cast the vote, and that each member thus designated shall cast a vote on all questions before the Convention.

Frederick Tallmadge, of New-York, called attention, before the report of the Committee was accepted, to the fact that large numbers of delegates reported by the Committee to this Convention, are delegates also to a political party Convention, to be held to-morrow in this city. This is the case in a number of instances, especially in Kings County, where the Chairman of the Committee of this report is himself a delegate to the Convention to-morrow. With which Convention will these parties vote? Are they to meet here and vote with us to-morrow, and then run over and vote at the other Convention? That is a question they should now answer. It is due to the Convention that they should know whether these double delegates owe allegiance to the political party, or to the People's party. In a political election the man who votes twice is subject to indictment.

C. B. Cochrane admitted that the man who voted twice is subject to indictment, but he never heard of his being indicted before he had cast his vote. He could see no reason why the people of Cortland should not elect Horatio Ballard to represent them in the People's Convention, and select him also to represent them in the Republican Convention. There is no reason why the people of Broome County, should not elect as their representatives to a dozen conventions the man whose trumpet tones have done so much to arouse the North to action—Hon. D. S. Dickinson. [Immense applause.] He reminded gentlemen that all parties are represented here, and he, for one, recognized the necessity of laying aside all party ties and regarding only the good of the whole country. [Applause.]

Edgar McMullan stated that he had been elected first to the People's Convention and then to the Republican Convention. He was willing to serve in both, if he could thereby serve his country. He would even attend a Bell and Everett Convention for such an object.

Mr. Tallmadge said, although the gentleman from Albany had ingeniously introduced the name of a gentleman to illustrate the fact that the people could select whom they pleased to represent them in the Convention, he had not answered the objection, which was this: The People's Convention, although composed of men of all former parties, is held distinct from party Conventions. These delegates must owe allegiance to this Convention. If they attend the Republican Convention, they owe allegiance to that body also. Suppose the action of the Conventions should differ. No man can serve two masters. [Loud applause.] He deemed it due to the gentlemen here, that they should be assured they are not in the hands of delegates of a strictly party Convention. [Cheers, hisses and confusion.]

A Delegate—The gentleman from New-York has no right to impugn men's motives.

Mr. Tallmadge—I do not. I impugn their action. The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials had said that he was accredited to both Conventions. He did not deem it just that this movement of the people should be controlled by delegates to strictly party Conventions, either Democratic or Republican.

John Norris, of Erie, spoke in opposition to the admission of delegates who were accredited to a strictly party Convention and who constantly held allegiance to old party ties, while controlling a People's Convention.

The amendment of Mr. Tallmadge was voted down and the whole report of the Committee on Credentials was received and adopted.

The resolution to appoint a Committee of two from each judicial District was then taken from the table.

Messrs. Marcellus and Erls moved that the present presiding officer be permanent Chairman of the Convention. [Applause.]

The Chair—The resolution is not in order.

A delegate renewed the resolution calling on the Convention to express its approval of the able and impartial manner in which the temporary presiding officer had discharged his duties.

The Chair—The Chair thanks the gentleman for the compliment, but he must preserve his impartial enforcement of parliamentary rules by declaring that a resolution to appoint a Committee on Organization is before the Convention, and that no amendment to that has been offered. An independent resolution is, therefore, out of order.

A delegate moved to amend the original resolution by declaring the present organization the permanent organization, and that two Vice-Presidents from each Judicial District be appointed.

Ex-Senator Divin said while he recognized and admitted the great ability with which the present Chairman had discharged his duties, he yet remembered that the influence of his name had already been obtained, and that another gentleman was present whose name would be worth as much to the Convention as its permanent President. He alluded to Hy. W. Rogers, of Erie.

Mr. Rogers said, while thanking the gentleman for the compliment paid him, he must decline taking the place of the present able officer. He paid a high compliment to the patriotism and ability of Speaker Alvord, and was warmly applauded.

The resolution was then amended by appointing a Committee of two from each Judicial District on Permanent Organization, with instructions to report the name of the temporary Chairman as permanent presiding officer, and adopted.

The following is the Committee appointed:

First District, B. Seaman, A. Bininger; Second, J. Rosengustum, C. T. Hamilton; Third, H. Perry, R. Sage; Fourth, L. H. Walker, F. Fish; Fifth, L. Babcock, G. N. Kennedy; Sixth, H. Ballard, (Chairman,) S. D. Phelps; Seventh, G. B. Gillespie, A. Bascom; Eighth, J. W. Swan, B. Healy.

Thomas B. Carroll moved that a Committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed to report resolutions.

Mr. Hall, of Onondaga, moved to instruct the Committee to report only one resolution. [Loud applause.]

Senator Truman—Oh, we want two resolutions, one to put down rebellion, and the other to support the volunteers well and pay the bills. [Cheers.]

Mr. Hall said his object had been only to elicit the sentiment of the Convention. That had been achieved, and as he doubted not the Committee would be discreet enough to heed the evident desire of the Convention, he withdrew his motion.

Mr. Duer offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the business of proposing nominations be referred to a Committee to consist of six members from each Judicial District, who shall report their action to the Convention for its consideration, and that they be selected by the delegates from each District.

A Delegate—I move to amend by appointing a Committee of Conference. [Groans and cries of "No," "No," which prevented the amendment from being completed.]

Several amendments were offered, altering the proposed number of the Committee.

C. B. Cochrane thought the proposed Committee, which will consist of a body of 48 men, would be too large for the important business intrusted to them.

The original resolution was then adopted.

Cyrus O. Poole, of Erie, moved that the roll of delegates be called, so that outsiders may vacate the body of the Hall, and allow the regular delegates to be seated. At present they could not obtain seats.

After a desultory discussion on several motions to take a recess for different periods, the Chairman announced that he had received information from the proprietors of the Hall, that it is engaged for another Convention to-morrow, and will have to be vacated.

A Delegate—There is another Hall we can go to.

Horatio Ballard, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the list of officers:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. Thomas G. Alvord.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Districts.
1..Frederick A. Tallmadge, Waldo Hutchings.
2..Lucien Birdseye, John B. Haskin.
3..Henry H. Martin, E. J. Hicks.
4..William Clark, A. Holbrook.
5..William H. Shankland, Willard Cross.
6..Roswell Crandall, F. A. Bolles.
7..Findlay M. King, Henry W. Taylor.
8..Harry Wilbur, Orson Nickerson.

SECRETARIES.

Districts.		Districts.	
1..	Wm. E. Frost,	5..	L. W. Hall,
2..	A. Wilder,	6..	W. S. Lincoln,
3..	R. M. Griffin,	7..	Howard Thompson,
4..	J. H. Cook,	8..	Carlton Sprague.

A Committee of three was appointed to select a place of meeting to-morrow, and the Convention then adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

Syracuse, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The city is overflowing to-night with delegates and excitement. The two Conventions call together an unusually large number of persons, and every hotel is entirely filled up. There is at present less talk about candidates than at any Convention for years past, the whole interest being absorbed in the one idea of making a ticket calculated to enlist the sympathies of the masses of most of the prominent men in the Republican organization, with the exception of Thurlow Weed, who was anxiously looked for in the evening train by the Central Committee, but who will not be here till to-morrow. He was detained at Pulaski, where he is subpœnaed as a witness in the Greeley and Littlejohn libel case, growing out of charges of legislative corruption made against Littlejohn by the *Tribune*.

Everything is unsettled, but there is little doubt that the two Conventions will coöperate to-morrow, and act in harmony. C. T. Hurlburt, of St. Lawrence, will probably be temporary Chairman of the Republican Convention, and Simeon Draper is talked of for permanent President.

A good feeling prevails among the Republican delegates.

Mr. Dickinson is not here at present.

W. D. Murphy publishes a card, denying that he sympathizes with Secessionists, and avowing himself a true Union man, and declaring his intention to support the ticket, if made in good faith, and not as a tender to Republicanism.

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CLUB.

ADDRESS BY O. B. DYER—DEBATE AS TO IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION.

The room occupied by the Central Republican Club was crowded last evening by a large and enthusiastic audience, who were assembled to give their countenance and support to the Administration in the prosecution of the existing war against treason and rebellion. In the absence of S. Draper, Esq., President of the Club, the Chair was taken by Sinclair Toucey, Esq.

The proceedings were opened by the Glee Club of the Association, who sang in excellent style "The Sword of Bunker Hill;" after which Mr. O. B. Dyer proceeded to address the Chair. His address, though not marked by any new arguments, was an earnest exposition of the credit due to the Administration for the great amount of work accomplished since its organization, and a stirring appeal to every patriot and loyal citizen to extend to the President any possible encouragement. He reviewed the course of the Administration since the commencement of the war, and claimed that no Administration on earth had ever accomplished so much in so short a time. He insisted that no citizen had a right to hesitate one moment in yielding implicit obedience to the orders of the President, who in time of war was really the autocrat of the country, without asking whether it interfered with the so much talked of liberty of the Press, or the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. Mr. Dyer's address was interspersed with anecdotes, and was frequently applauded. The Glee Club then sang "Stand by the Flag," and the regular business of the evening commenced, viz.: The debate on a resolution offered at a previous meeting, viz.:

Resolved, That the surest and quickest way to put down the present rebellion, is to declare immediate and unconditional emancipation.

The negative was opened by W. O. Bowne in an earnest and impressive speech. He reminded the Club that some men had been known to narrate something so often that at last he actually believed it himself, and it would be so with this resolution, and if the Club would only continue to debate it for six months, no doubt they would by that time believe it to be true. The mere passage of the resolution would not make it true, any more than if the Club were to resolve that the moon was made of green cheese. It was a trivial matter for the Club to pass the resolution, as they were but a very few out of 20,000,000 of people, but he protested against allowing such a sentiment to go abroad as having been adopted by this Club, for it might induce others to come into the same belief. In the course of his argument, he asserted that Slavery was nothing but absolutism, and that there was as much of it in the City of New-York in the conventionalities of society as there was anywhere on earth. This spirit of absolutism would not be subjected by a declaration that the slaves should be immediately emancipated. To accomplish anything we must strike deeper and reach the root of the disease, viz.: the rebellion, which lay much deeper than the mere existence of Slavery.

Mr. Bowne, who is a fluent speaker and close reasoner, was frequently interrupted by questions, but he was prompt in his replies, apparently not heeding the interruptions. He claimed that the freemen of the North have not prepared for the immediate emancipation of 4,000,000 of slaves, and raising them to the dignity of a political and social equality, and he asked would they, if the slaves were all declared free to-morrow, extend their hand to the slave, and tell him he was free and entitled to all the rights of citizenship. He did not think the time had arrived for immediate emancipation, and he did not believe that, apart from partisan prejudices and other motives not more pure, the freemen of the North desired the immediate emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. Bownne read extracts from letters written by him, in 1856, to Gerritt Smith, foreshadowing the present state of the country, and closed by expressing the hope that this resolution would not pass at this time.

The debate was further continued by Mr. Bidwell and others until the Club adjourned, without taking the question, although the resolution has been now discussed for five weeks.

POSITION OF HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

A TREASONABLE SPEECH.

The Louisville *Courier* has a report of a barbecue at Richmond (Ky.) on Aug. 30, at which J. B. Clay and Roger W. Hanson were present. Senator Breckinridge followed the latter gentleman in a speech, which is thus reported:

"He commenced by alluding to his position in the Senate of the United States last Winter and the exertions of Southern men to procure some guarantees for Southern rights, and stated that he personally knew that Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs, two of the most distinguished men now in the Southern Confederacy, avowed their willingness to acquiesce in the resolutions offered by Mr. Crittenden, and which every party in Kentucky at that period said was the least that Kentucky could accept. These resolutions, as well as the recommendations of the Peace Congress, were rejected by a unanimous vote of the Republican Party. Mr. Breckinridge said that his plan was then to call a Convention of the eight Border States to fix on an ultimatum which would satisfy the South, and present it to Congress for its action. In this he was overruled. After which he acquiesced in the neutral attitude of Kentucky, and still was for neutrality and peace. He referred to the fact that all parties in Kentucky approved of Gov. Magoffin's refusal to furnish troops for the Federal Administration to carry on the war. The Southern Rights and Peace Party still adhered to that position, and it was the utmost desire of his heart that it should not be departed from. He alluded in feeling terms to the unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the Federal Administration in arresting private gentlemen and ladies, in almost endless numbers, in no manner engaged in military pursuits, and incarcerating them in dungeons far from home, and without letting them know on what ground they were deprived of liberty—refusing them permission to see or correspond with their friends—denying their right to a judicial inquiry into the grounds of their imprisonment. No King of England or President of the United States had for the last century dared to set such an example.

The truth was that Mr. Lincoln had openly violated almost every leading principle of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Breckinridge alluded to the position of himself and a few others in the late called session of Congress, without one cheering countenance to encourage them in denouncing the destruction of the liberty of the people of the United States in these palpable violations of the Constitution. He next alluded to the confiscation bills passed by the late Congress, and stated that these bills freed every slave, and forfeited every species of property which was used in any manner to aid in the war on the side of the Southern Confederacy. The law thus passed was a sweeping confiscation, in effect, of all the property in the eleven Confederate States, as every species of property was used either directly or indirectly in aid of the defensive war of the South. Mr. Breckinridge *then spoke of the direct tax and tariff inaugurated by Congress, and insisted that Kentucky ought not to pay any portion of the direct tax*—first, because she had no hand in inaugurating or carrying on the present war; secondly, because the tax was levied to pay the interest on a debt unconstitutionally created without authority of Congress in support of an Army and Navy unconstitutionally raised. He said that a large portion of this tax was ordered to be collected from the States in the Southern Confederacy, which every person knew never would be done, and in addition to what was now ordered to be collected from Kentucky, she would have to pay her share of what could not be coerced from Southern States. The tariff was now raised as high as it could be without being prohibitory. The present direct tax was not to pay the National debt, but the interest on it, and if the war continued another year, the tax would have to be doubled to pay the interest on the increased debt, and so on from year to year until the burdens of the people become insufferable and insupportable. It was not worth while for him to tell the people what they already knew, that he voted against the raising of both men and money in the late Congress. The enormous amount of money and troops authorized to be levied by the late Congress, was beyond any example in any free country, and was greatly dangerous to the liberties of the country. He said that he believed underneath the cry of the Federal Administration that the present war was to sustain the Union and the Constitution, there was a deep laid plan among the leaders of the Republican Party to destroy Southern institutions, not only civil but political—not only State lines were to be obliterated, but the peculiar institutions were to be destroyed. He had, in the Senate, lately charged this upon the Republican Party, and quoted the remarks of at least three members of the Senate having that tendency, and not one member of that party could he induce to avow the contrary. He said that the State of Massachusetts had, in every war since the Revolution our country has engaged in, up to the present, denied the right of the Federal Government to take the State troops beyond the State boundary to fight the battles of the Federal Government, and not one soldier did she furnish in the war of 1812 or 1846. But so soon, however, as the present coercive war was inaugurated, her opinions upon this subject underwent a sudden change, and the old State of Virginia, the mother of States, and the beneficent donator of the soil of five Northwestern States, was flooded with her troops. Massachusetts must have forgotten that in the war of the Revolution Virginia sent the great Washington to drive the British off her soil. Mr. Breckinridge said that the forming of encampments, by either the Federal or Confederate party, on the soil of Kentucky was a great indignity inflicted upon the sovereignty of the State, and for his part he was not willing to see or permit either of the belligerent parties to form and keep up such encampments, and that all such should be induced to leave the State. He said that he was for neutrality and peace on the part of Kentucky, but was willing to acquiesce in whatever the majority of the people, fairly and fully expressed, when the question should be directly presented to them. He stated that he had been charged with being a Disunionist. This charge was false. A love of the Union was deeply seated in his heart, and no man could more strongly desire than he did, to see the whole people united in fraternity and affection, and the rights of all under the Constitution fully guaranteed and protected."

Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting were the following:

Resolved, That we regard the quartering of Federal troops on our soil as an immediate inauguration of war in our midst, and inconsistent with our honest neutrality; for whatever might be the disposition of the people of Kentucky towards such troops, no sane mind can for one moment suppose that the Border States of the Southern Confederacy, Tennessee and others, will quietly look at the extended preparations for their invasion.

Resolved, That we deny the constitutional power and right of the General Government to levy and collect taxes from Kentucky, and demand soldiers of her to carry on a war of coercion. It never was intended by the fathers of the Republic that the Union should be held together by the power of physical force and the shedding of fraternal blood.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS AND ATISANS.

Col. Serrell had another company mustered into the United States service yesterday. This regiment is now nearly full, and will in all probability be in readiness to leave for the seat of war in a very few days. Head-quarters corner of Chambers and Chatham-street.

THE FIFTH GERMAN RANGERS.

Company C, of this corps, was inspected and mustered into the United States service yesterday. Other companies will be mustered in to-day or to-morrow.

THE SHEPARD RIFLES.

Company B, of this regiment, was inspected and mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. Col. Ferrero is in command of this corps, and is actively engaged in completing the organization.

THE FREMONT RIFLES.

A few more recruits are wanted for this regiment; early application should be made to Col. W. Merritt, at the head-quarters No. 681 Broadway.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Deserters Arrested.—The police of this city, recently, have been driving a pretty brisk business in arresting deserters, principally from the different regiments stationed in the vicinity of New-York. Yesterday three men were arrested on a charge of having deserted from a regiment at Staten Island; when the fact was brought to light they had enlisted in five different regiments, and received an advance of money in each instance. They were locked up, and subsequently transferred to the military authorities to be dealt with according to law.

Arrest of an Officer for False Pretences.—Frederick Obemeier, Commissary of the Fremont Regiment, was arrested, yesterday, by Officer Bell, of the Sixth Precinct Police, on a charge of false pretences. The complaint is made by Philip Merkel, of Stagg-street, Eastern District, who alleges that Obemier was sent to the tax office with $15 to pay taxes on some property and retained the money.

The Dead Alive.—Mr. Charles W. Townsend, of No. 12 Fillmore-place, yesterday received a letter dated "Richmond, Aug. 25," from Isaac H. De Graff, of the Fourteenth Regiment, stating that Sidney Burr, also of the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. A. M. Wood, and himself are prisoners at Richmond. Before the receipt of this letter it was supposed that both of these men were killed in the Bull Run fight.

Burglary.—On Monday night the house of Mr. P. C. Lee, No. 113 Second-street, was entered by a burglar, and property valued at $30 was carried away.

Petrified Wood.—Several pieces of petrified wood were recently taken out of a sewer excavation in Grand-street.

Fire at Staten Island.

TWENTY-ONE HORSES BURNED.

A fire broke out at 11 o'clock Monday night in the livery stables of Matthew Carrol, at Quarantine Landing, Staten Island. The buildings, together with twenty-one horses, were entirely destroyed; also several wagons and carts. Loss about $15,000; insured for $2,300 in the Metropolitan Insurance Company.

The Greeley and Littlejohn Libel Suit.

Pulaski, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The suit of libel brought by Hon. D. C. Littlejohn against Horace Greeley was called up this afternoon before Judge Bacon.

There is an immmense attendance of witnesses on both sides, but the greatest number on the part of the defendants.

Thurlow Weed, Peter Cagger, Abraham Van Vechten, George Opdyke and other notables are here. The Sheriff is after George Law with an attachment. It seems that the Legislature of Winter before last is to be thoroughly overhauled.

Railroad Accident.

Relay House, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The 6 o'clock morning train from Washington came into collision this morning with some cattle on the track at Elk Ridge Landing, ten miles south of Baltimore. The engine, tender, mail and baggage cars were smashed, one of the passenger cars injured, and the rails torn up.

The mail-agent, baggage-master, engineer and firemen were slightly injured, but fortunately no passengers were hurt, although their escape was miraculous. The train will be delayed for a few hours.

Fire in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

An extensive fire occurred at 2½ o'clock this morning, destroying property to the amount of $60,000, mostly insured. A lot of contraband goods seized here were stored in one of the buildings consumed. The goods were insured for $10,000. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Capital	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	64,342,000
Specie	7,078,000
Due from other Banks	7,370,000
Due to other Banks	7,916,600
Deposits	22,661,600
Circulation	6,500,000

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Sept. 10—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat closed firm, with moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at 96c.; 3,000 bushels White Ohio, 99c; 10,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, private terms. Corn in good demand, market firm; sales, 100,000 bushels, at 35c.; 25,000 bushels on private terms. Canal Freights—12c. on Corn, and 13c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—110,000 bushels Wheat, 245,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, and 7,000 bushels Rye.

Albany, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Flour is in large receipt by railroad, and in excess of the demand. The consignments of Flour by railroad to New-York and Boston are also large. The sales to-day are 1,100 to 1,200 bbls. Less doing in Wheat, the sales being confined to car lots; white Michigan, $1 21@$1 25. Rye—small lots from store, 64c. ℔ 56 lbs. Corn is again in good demand and fair supply, and steady; sales, 28,000 bushels Western Mixed, at 46c., afloat. The further sales made yesterday afternoon carried the sales to 70,000 bushels. Oats are in demand, and salable, at 33c. for 9,000 bushels Western, afloat, and 33½c. for car lots delivered. Whisky—Sales 100 bbls. at 18c, which is a decline. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—108 bbls. Beef, 200 kegs of Lard, 7,697 bbls. Flour, 251 bales Wool, 91 bbls. Pork, 500 bbls. Highwines, 2,226 boxes Cheese, 299 bags Seed, 1,565 bags Wheat, 109 hhds. and 18 cases Tobacco, 21 bales Hops, 200 bbls. Wheat. Received by Central Railroad for Boston and the East—10 hhds. of Tobacco, 4,823 bbls. Flour, 293 bales Wool, 756 bbls. Apples, 491 bags Seed, 98 bbls. Highwines. *Shipped by tows to New-York Sept. 9*—159,200 bushels Corn, 256,900 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Feed.

Oswego, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Flour unchanged. Wheat scarce, and held above the views of buyers. No sales. Corn and other Grains quiet. Canal Freights quiet; Wheat, 9c., and Corn 8c. to New-York. Some forwarders are asking ¼c. and ½c. above these rates on Grain. *Lake Imports*—560 bbls. Flour; 11,000 bush. Wheat; 12,100 bush. Corn; 3,800 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—13,000 bush. Wheat; 49,000 bush. Corn.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Flour declining, 1 shilling lower; Superfine $4 50@$4 75: Wheat firm; sales 8,000 bushels Red at $1 14@$1 15; White, $1 20@$1 25. Corn firm; sales 9,000 bushels at 56c. Mess Pork $15. Lard 9¼c.@0¾c. Coffee—Rio, 14c.@15½c. Whisky dull at 18c.@18½c.

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 10—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—Mr. Doscher and family, Mr. Oppenheimer, H. Marters, S. D. Hayes, R. Lenard, T. P. Hedmann, lady and 2 children, Karoline Ulsson, Bayard Taylor and lady, Mr. Taylor, S. Berberth, Rebecca Taylor, Carl Kmille, W. Gran, W. H. Demster, G. Scheck and lady, P. Dysen, lady and 3 children, and 210 210 second cabin and steerage.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—Mr. Wood, Mr. Tucker and son, Mr. Morris, Mr. Winslow, Mr. Starks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 36 | Sun sets.... 6 18 | Moon sets.... 10 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 17 | Gov. Island. 1 06 | Hell Gate.... 2 2

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Asia, Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Honduras, Ackerman, Key West, McCready, Mott & Co.

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, master; Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Ships W. H. Wharton, Smith, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Belle of the Ocean, Reed, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brig D. Trowbridge, Neal, Demerara, D. Trowbridge.

Schooners Marien, Stracy, Rio de Janeiro, E. S. Powell; Adelia B., Willett, Great Egg Harbor; Leader, Bearse, Prince's Bay; Mary Steadman, Goodall, Cadiz, Merrill & Abbott; Granite State, Hallett, Boston; H. P. Barnes, Raymond, Boston; Island Belle, Butler, Cambridgeport; Seraph, Allen, Norwich; Pyrmont, Oliver, Baltimore; Diamond, Norton, Boston; H. Curtis, Haskell, St. John; B. F. Small; Jerusha M., Johnson, Egg Harbor; El Dorado, Trafton, Elizabethport; L. S. Buckworth, ——— Frederica, Del.; Dwina, (Br.,) Martin, St. Johns, P. I.; Nevius & Son; Philanthropist, Chipman, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; Pizarro, Baker, Hyannis; Euphemia, Lee, Havana, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Sloops D. Page, Crane, Egg Harbor, master; W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, master; Aurora, Williams, Norwich, master; Planter, Bennett, Sag Harbor; M. Atwater, Damon, Providence, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Whilldon, Culmery, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steam corvette Beberibe, (Brazilian,) Commander Alvin, Pernambuco 25 ds. The B. mounts 7 guns, and has a crew of 122 men. Left no Am. vessels. Has not seen or heard of any privateers in that vicinity.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ham.,) Schewensen, Hamburg Aug. 28, with mdse. and 280 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Aug. 28, off Portland, Eng., passed steamship Fulton, hence for Southampton and Havre. Sept. 7, lat. 43 28, lon. 23, passed Prussian bark August, bound W.; 8th, lat. 41 50, lon. 63 22, passed ship Edward Heymann, bound W. The H. has had head winds and stormy weather.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ospray, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Raritan, Glover, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Empire, Coombs, Sunderland Aug. 6, with coal to order—vessel to Zerega & Co. Aug. 27, lat. 47 36, lon. 45, saw 4 large icebergs; 28th, 20 miles S. of Cape Race, saw 2 icebergs

Ship Parliament, (of Boston,) Leach, Grimsby, Eng. Aug. 3, via Eastport 4th inst., in ballast, to order; put into Eastport for orders.

Ship Ocean Monarch, Page, Liverpool Aug. 7, with mdse. to Wm. T. Frost.

Ship Scandinavien, (Nor., late Gen. Parkhill,) Gude, Philadelphia 4 ds., in ballast, to Holmboe & Co.

Ship George Washington, Cornings, Boston 5 ds., in ballast, to master.

Bark Sarah E. Nickels, (of Searsport,) Nickels, Cardiff 43 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. No date, lat. 49, lon. 15 20, fell in with a Portuguese schr., bound to Ireland, water-logged; lowered a boat to take off the crew, but upon ascertaining we were bound to New-York, they refused to be taken; did not learn her name.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, Barbados 14 ds., with 115 casks of molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Sld. in co. with brig E. A. Reed. Sept. 1, lat. 24 26, lon. 65 18, spoke bark N. H. Gaston, for New-York.

Bark Rechabite, (Br., of Pictou, N. S.,) McKenzie, Cardiff 35 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co. Had westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Citizen, Shirling, Aspinwall 30 ds., in ballast, to Tappan & Starbuck. Had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermudo 7 ds., in ballast, to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Bark Laura Campbell, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Lufkins, Montevideo 64 ds., with bone-ash to order—vessel to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Dundalk, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Kiernan, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., in ballast, to Thos. Wallace & Co.

Brig Sarah Peters, (of Ellsworth,) Gilbert, Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, via Cardenas 12 ds., in ballast, to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Enchantress, (Br.,) Dinsmore, Winsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Bark Persia, (Br.,) Putnam, Providence, in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Alethea, (of New-Haven,) Hervey, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Glenwood, Dickens, Delaware City, with coal, for Hingham.

Schr. Willie, (of Cutler,) Brown, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Aurora, Williams, Jonesboro 7 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Island Belle, Butler, Elizabethport, for Cambridgeport.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Thrasher, Elizabethport, with coal, for Taunton.

Schr. Protection, Davis, Shulee, N. S., 7 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Adeline, (Br.,) Pettes, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Nelson Wells, Harvey, Harwich 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Mexico, Pratt, Newport, in ballast.

Schr. Juno, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Rockland.

Schr. Martin, Goldthwaith, Elizabethport, for Saco.

Schr. Hume, Phinney, Elizabethport, for South Boston.

Schr. Hunter, Rackett, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Celestia, Cole, Portland 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. R. Borden, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Rival, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. R. Post, Pelton, Elizabethport, for Clinton.

Schr. Ann Flower, Crowell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Briggs, Albany, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Pavilion, Baker, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. P. Armstrong, Grinnell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Hiawatha, Hall, Vinalhaven 4 ds., with stone.

Schr. Convert, Merrill, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Lucy Blake, Haskell, Vinalhaven 4 ds., stone.

Schr. Dragon, Hayes, Providence.

Sloop Metamora, Bixbee, Elizabethport, for South Norwalk.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Rienzi, Briggs, Providence 2 ds.

WIND—During the day, from N. E. to S. S. E.

Below.

Bark Henry Hill, (of Boston,) from Liverpool, 40 ds.—By pilot boat Jane, No. 1.

Ship Volga, Holm, Cronstadt July 30.

Bark Iris, ———.

Bark Catchme, (Swed.,) Hernosand, 50 ds. from Rio de Janeiro.

Sailed.

Sept. 9—Ships Euphrates, for Havre; Julia Tyler, Hong Kong. Schr. Rising Sun, Jacmel.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Marion, J. D. Phillips, U. S. Navy, Commander, is now loading at Pier No. 4, North River, Government stores for Key West; she will also touch at Havana.

The steamer Ospray, Kenny, which arrived this morning from Providence, brought on freight 320 bales of cotton.

Spoken, &c.

Bird of the Wave—brig, 10 ds. from Port-au-Prince for Boston, no date, lat. 30, lon. 74.

Oriole—bark, of and for Fairhaven, with 200 bbls. oil, Aug. 27, lat. 29, lon. 61 18.

Wm. D. Sewall—ship, of Frankfort, Me., strg. S. SW., exchanged with, July 14, lat. 31 7 S., lon. 43 34 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Aug. 27, brig R. K. Eaton, and several other vessels, discharging.

At Baracoa, Sept. 3, schr. Sarah Maria, for New-York in 10 ds.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—THE ADVERTISER is desirous of obtaining a situation for an excellent chambermaid and children's nurse; is competent to take charge of a child from its birth. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 221 West 14th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman desires a situation as children's maid and seamstress; is competent of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can come well recommended from where she has lived six years. Call at No. 282 6th-av., for two days, in the store.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN DESIRES a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, soups and jellies; in a private family only. Can be seen at No. 82 West 33d-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT WOMAN desires a situation as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; can do up fine muslins and French fluting. Has the best of City reference from her late employer. Call at No. 82 West 33d-st., for two days.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST., TO LET—A suite of handsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class and beautifully located, between Lexington and 4th avs., opposite centre of Park.